THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,260. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Mount Vernon Railroad in State of Illinois may learn of something to their advantage upon application to BAKER & CLOYD, 170 Broadway, New York.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED, AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late William Doughty, are requested to present them for settlement to JANE ANDERSEN, administratrix, 223 South street, on or before May 5, 1870.

ORCHARD STREET PROPERTY HOLDERS.—ALL real estate owners in Orchard street are invited to attend the meeting on Wednesday, March 16, at 7 P. M., in the Turnhalle, 27-29 Orchard street, to protest against the pavement of said street and to take steps to prevent the same.
SEVERAL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

THE LARGE ORGAN FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN church, Port Jervis, will be publicly exhibited on Thursday afternoon, at Jardine's manufactory, Thirty-ninth street, near Second avenue. It contains our celebrated combination pistons, pneumatic crescendo pedal and hydraulic engine.

THE GREAT PAPER FOR EVERYBODY.
THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
TWO CENTS.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at S. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A FINE DOG FOR SALE.—THE LARGEST, BEST looking and best watch dog in America; well trained, measures 6 feet 5 inches length, 3 feet 6 inches girth, 35 inches high, and weighs 185 pounds. Can be seen for three days at shoe store 23 Chambers street, corner of Centre.
WM. T. ALLEN.

THE TURF.

$7.000.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FASHION Course, or for sale, with all the improvements. For further information apply to D. C. GRINNELL, on the premises, or to H. COLTON, 110 East Thirty-fifth st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S,
Corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warranter.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the Mart.
THE ONLY ONE IN THE CITY,
for showing horses on sale.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
consisting in part of a
LARGE CONSIGNMENT, FROM CANADA WEST, OF ROAD, WORK AND BUSINESS HORSES, &c.,
Closely matched pair of dapple gray Mares, 15¼ hands, six years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can trot together close to three minutes; a fine stylish and pleasant drivers; a beautiful road team.
One elegant pair of closely matched bay Mares, with long, heavy flowing manes and tails, 15¾ hands, six years old; great roadsters and all day travellers; would make a fine road or family team.
One fine pair blacks, Horse and Mare, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; very flashy built; will weigh about 2,200 pounds; unsurpassed as a farm or business team; good drivers and fine roadsters; are warranted sound and kind.
Bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; warranted kind and true in all harness; very stylish, prompt driver; free from all vices; a fine family or business horse.
Horse Mare, 15½ hands, 8 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; an extra fine, stylish and fast traveller; can trot in three minutes and go to the end of the road.
Bay Mare, 15¾ hands, 7 years; a very elegant and prompt driver; no vice; fears nothing; a superior roadster; is warranted sound and kind.
Extra stylish sorrel Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years; a very fine and fast roadster; fit for any kind of business; is warranted sound and kind.
Black Horse, 15¾ hands, 8 years; can trot in 3:10; perfectly gentle for any one to drive; a fine, free driver and a superior road or family horse; is warranted sound and kind.
Sorrel Horse, 16 hands, 6 years; a very elegant stepper and free, pleasant driver; a beautiful coupe horse; is warranted sound and kind.
Brown Mare, 16 hands, 8 years; can trot in three minutes and will weigh about 1,000 lbs.; fit for any kind of work; is warranted sound and kind.
Also extra handsome and fine, large, well bred blood bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; is fine, stylish and easy driver, with flowing mane and tail; fears no locomotive and can be driven by a lady; has no vice nor tricks; is a fast trotter, with fine, lofty action, and very elegant in appearance; has been used as a family and park horse.
One depot Wagon, one set of fine coupe Harness, one top Wagon, made by Miner & Stevens.
Three very fine Expre s Wagons, new.
New and second hand Harness, Whips, Horse Clothing, Halters, Buffalo, White Fox, Wolf and Bearskin Robes, &c.
Six superior top and no top Wagons, new and second hand, best city builders.
The fast sorrel running Filly Spotted Fawn; was raised by Colonel Welcher, of Virginia; she was sired by Descendant, and he by Revenue, out of Imported Queen; her dam was by Commodore, he by Boston, out of Rose of Summers, &c., &c. Spotted Fawn is 5 years old this spring, and is perfectly sound and gentle. She has won three out of five races, and can run in 1.42, and was one of the richest pedigrees of any filly in America. Would prove an invaluable acquisition as a brood mare. Full pedigree at sale.
One fine Market Wagon, platform springs, new.
Several other Trotting, Road, Business and Work Horses, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT 53 LIBERTY STREET—CARRIAGES AND HARness.
Clearing out sale this week
to make room for new work. We offer a number of light Buggies, Rockaways and Depot Wagons, slightly soiled, at less than actual cost of manufacture to pay advances, storage, &c., &c.
Also
two of the handsomest, lightest and best Rockaways in New York; also elegant basket and panel Pony Phaetons, new style; several one top Buggies; also
100 sets light Harness
at astounding low figures to close out the lot.
Some of the above work is equal in style, finish and quality to any in the market, and is consigned to us by parties obliged to realize. All our goods are warranted as represented.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
53 Liberty street.
JOHN M. TUTTS, Jr., Salesman.

AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, March 16, at 10½ o'clock,
By JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF LIVERY STABLE, 275 SPRING STREET, NEAR HUDSON STREET,
consisting of Horses, Coaches, top and open Wagons, Rockaways, single and double Harnesses, Blankets, Robes, &c. Among the Horses will be found some very good work and road Horses, including a fast team of bay flaxtail Horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, very stylish and pure gaited, good action and can trot 2:35 together or 2:45 single; are well known on road, sound and kind. Full description at sale of other horses. Sale positive.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S HORSE AUCTION mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, on Friday, March 18, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at auction, to pay charges and keep, one bay Horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old. By order of S. M. Dunn, 282, 284 and 286 East Broadway.

AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, AT 275 SPRING STREET, at 10½ o'clock, the fast trotting Horse Idaho, 15¾ hands, 8 years old; free and prompt driver; of great endurance and has trotted his mile and repeat in 2:35; will trot any day in 2:25. Also gray Pony Torpedo, 8 years old, 14 hands high; can trot in 2:40. These are two very fine horses and are all that is represented. Sale positive, without reserve.

A PAIR OF DESIRABLE FAMILY HORSES; DARK bay, 16 hands high; kind and gentle. 1 dark gray; drives with the pair. Close Carriage. Also Brett, in good order. Sold for want of use. Apply to R. JEFFREY, 16 West Thirteenth street.

A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, COUPE Rockaway, top and no top Buggies, assortment new Carriages, Harness, &c. Now is the time to buy cheap, at TAYLOR'S, 69 Cedar street.

A SSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON hand and to order; more value for the money than any other house; try it.
HICKS, 22 Barclay street, established 1858.

A.—ONE TOP PONY PHAETON, $203, NEARLY NEW; one large family Rockaway, $200, good order; one Brewster (or Broome St.) Phaeton, six seats, good order; 15 top Wagons, second hand, $75 upwards; Coaches, Clarences, Britts, Cabriolets, Phaetons (Park, Pony and Doctor's), Rockaway, Jagger and Express Wagons; Blankets, large assortment, $1 up; Harness, 1,000 sets, $12 up; Robes and Whips, &c., at GRAY'S Empire City Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAY, BASKET AND six seat Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, second hand. Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, 25 per cent less Broadway stores.
HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

A PRIVATE STABLE AND LOT ON FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, cheap for cash, on liberal terms; price $,0,0,0.
JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway, room 18.

A SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY, PONY Phaeton, six seat Rockaway, Depot Wagon, several Buggies and Road Wagon, very cheap; large assortment new Carriages. CALVIN WITTY, 658 Broadway.

A VALUABLE FAMILY PONY, FIVE YEARS, sound and kind; one good Work Horse, cheap; one good Farm mare, tender forward. Must sell. 465 Pearl street, clothing store.

ALL IN WANT OF HORSES ATTEND THE LARGE sale at livery stable, 2.5 Spring street, near Hudson.

EIGHT HORSES TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE price, not having any further use for them. Inquire at 134 Greene street.

FOR SALE—A NICE SORREL MARE, 8 YEARS OLD; also a Buggy and Harness. Inquire at 121 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY HORSE; 9 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; can beat 2:40. Also a very promising colt, coming 6 years old; has never been handled and can trot very fast; both are the property of a gentleman, and are sold for the want of use. They are warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle. Address WILLIAMS, box 5,775 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE MOST STYLISH HORSE IN THE city; is fast and warranted perfect every way; also 3d seat Road Wagon and light covered Market Wagon. Here is a chance to own the best horse in the State, at half his value. Apply at ARMOUR'S stables, No. 8 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PONY; IS THOROUGHLY broken to saddle and harness; together with a small shifting-top Phaeton; will be sold at a moderate price. Apply at private stable 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE FURNITURE TRUCK, CHEAP; also a Horse. Inquire at 438 Pearl street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—AT THE NINTH WARD SALE STABLES, 350, 352 and 354 West Twelfth street, 25 superior draught Horses, just in from the West; also some fine drivers.
JOHN H. KIMMEY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIVERY STABLE, IN Astoria, near boat landing, doing a good business. For particulars inquire at stable. DAVID M. TIER.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, DOCTORS' WAGons and Buggies of every description; also Express, Grocery and large Business Wagons; also a two horse Truck. No. 25 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND PIANO BOX top buggy Wagon, made by Stivers, and in first rate order; price $200. Can be seen at No. 7 Murray street, room No. 1.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME YOUNG CHESTNUT SORREL Horse; warranted sound and kind; also Coupe, satin lined, nearly new; Harness, Whip, &c. The above is as stylish a turnout as there is in the city. To be seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel stables, Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR SALE—TWO COACHES, TWO SETS COACH HARness, a Saddle Horse and a Coach Horse, young, little lame; a Barouch; will be sold cheap; also, two seat Rockaway; would make a good depot carriage. Inquire at 23 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE STABLES on Thirty-seventh street, near Broadway; built over the entire lots. Prices $22,000 and $13,000.
DYE & CURTIS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—WOOD BROTHERS' LATEST IMPROVED shifting seat leather Top Wagon; can be changed from one to two seats in a moment; in perfect order; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, 125 Broome street, near Pitt.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—THE Lease and Stock of an established Livery stable, doing a good business, with six Coaches, seven Horses, Harness and all the appurtenances, in a first rate location. Price $9,000. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 210 West Thirty-fourth street, adjoining the North River Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HEAVY YOUNG HORSES, with Truck and Harness, together or separately.
W. LETSON, 130 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR CARRIAGE HORSE, SOUND and trained in double and single harness. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M. at stable (last in yard) rear of No. 135 Fifth avenue, entrance from West Nineteenth street.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO., OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, near Third avenue.
One very light Coupe.
One Clarence.
Two Landaus, very light.
One elegant C spring Brett.
Will b. sold at factory prices.

JUST FROM VERMONT—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF bay Road Horses and one very fine Family Horse. Also a splendid pair of small Ponies; very gentle; I have owned them from colts and can safely warrant them sound, kind and true in every way. Sold very low. Apply to J. DEAN, 153 Third avenue, in tea store, till sold.

PRIVATE STABLE.—TO RENT, ROOM FOR TWO OR three horses and carriages in a first class private stable; rent reasonable and satisfactory; also a private stable accommodating seven horses, to rent until May 1 at a low rent. Apply at 28 West Forty-fourth street.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT—WITH EVERY CONvenience and accommodation for coachman. Apply on the premises, 150 East Sixteenth street.

SECOND HAND COUPE, BUILT BY BREWSTER, FOR sale, cheap, for one or two horses. Apply to E. H. HAWTHORN, 103 and 105 West Thirty-seventh street.

WANTED—A LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STAble, between Thirtieth and Fifty-ninth streets (west side); one that will accommodate about 60 horses; plenty of carriage room. Address MAGNOLIA, 205 Chambers street.

25 SUPERIOR HEAVY WORK HORSES, JUST FROM the West, suitable for all purposes; also a good blind Horse, to be sold cheap. 19 Vesey street.

$55 AND $65, TEAM MARES; SORREL EIGHT years, $75; bay Horse, $75; large Horse, $125; Express Wagon and Harness, $75. Must sell. 189 Bank street, corner Washington, grocery.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS,
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.
The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.
The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.
The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
32 Wall street, New York.

ANDERSON & CO., 23 LIBERTY STREET.—CASH TO loan, immediately, on property in New York, New Jersey, &c. Mortgages, Builders' Loans, Bonds, Stocks and Securities negotiated promptly; advances made; Mortgages wanted.

EVERYTHING WORTH READING
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
TWO CENTS.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
Paying 10 and 12 per cent.
All of a high order, and first class securities of undoubted character. Interest and principle payable in the city of New York. Suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale at a large reduction below par for the present only.
Government securities received in exchange at the best rates, and bonds purchased by out-of-town residents sent by express free of charge.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these bonds.
Also
New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad Bonds and other securities, all of a first class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom of this house for many years.

MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, WITHOUT bonus, on city Property; also First and Second Mortgages wanted at fair rates.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8, 1870.
The interest maturing April 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on demand on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON FIRST CLASS CITY PROPERTY. None but principals treated with. Apply by letter or personally to S. H., 1,342 Broadway, room 72.

WE WILL PROMPTLY BUY, AT FAIR RATES, FIRST and Second Mortgages upon improved city property. Loans speedily procured.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

WANTED—$3,500, FOR ONE YEAR, FOR WHICH A liberal bonus and a first mortgage on property worth four times the amount will be given. Address T. G., Herald office.

$3,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR; SECURITY worth $6,000; on city property (not real estate). Address, with particulars, O. & C., box 4,643 Post office.

$8,000, $6,000 AND $7,000 TO LOAN ON CITY Property; $30,000 in Westchester county. First and second Mortgages bought.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 152 Nassau street.

$10,000—IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN $100, TO loan on merchandize, bonded goods or other securities having a fixed value. Address, with full particulars, BRIGHT, Herald office.

$18,000 TO LOAN, ON NEW YORK OR BROOKlyn Property, in sums of $10,000, $4,000, $2,000.
SAMUEL GLOVER, 47 William street.

$40,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON one of the finest estates on Staten Island, worth $60,000; will pay bonus. Address box 2,681 New York Post office.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON FIRST CLASS DRY Goods, Hardware, and Bankers' paper bought. P. D. REED, room No. 2, 181 Broadway.

$25,000 PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON NEW York or Brooklyn property; must be first class; will loan whole amount in one place, or buy first mortgage. Apply to J. A. FISHER, Globe Woollen Company, 198 and 200 Church street, New York. No brokers.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR TEN YEARS, FOR sheep and wool raising; security, 100,000 acres land and fair share of profits. Address box 1,523 Post office.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORGAGE, in sums over $5,000, on New York city improved property; principals only.
D. R. CUTTLIP, 58 Wall street.

$57,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit; First and Second Mortgages bought. T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN—MONEY IMMEDIATELY. On good City Property, in sums of $4,000 to $10,000, by O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

$150,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON NEW York property; first and second Mortgages wanted immediately for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 6½ Pine street.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage—On first class real estate in this city. Mortgages bought. JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

$225,000.—ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage; sums of $5,000 preferred; no bonus wanted; good assignments unobjectionable. Principals only need apply to GEORGE P. WALTON, 61 Cedar street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

$260,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY PROperty. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON city Real Estate. No bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS (Montauk Insurance Co.), 168 Broadway.

$462,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent, on improved property. Also would take first or second mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS Improved property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey; principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c. The same bought, at 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT 1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on Personal Property of every description and same bought and sold. WILLIAM A. GLOVER.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT HYMAN'S, 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET, ROOM NO. 3—THE HIGHEST prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., and liberal advances made on the same.
A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 651 BROADWAY, LIBERAL advances made on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Old Gold, Silver, &c., or the same bought. Aqui se habla Espanol y Frances. F. BRODY.

A.—FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C., TAKEN ON STORAGE and money advanced on same. Also will buy contents of a large house or smaller lots.
JOHNSON & CO., Auctioneers, 189 Bowery.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, DRY GOODS and Merchandize generally. Cash advances made on Diamonds, Jewelry, Laces and property of every description. Goods taken on commission for auction or private sale. Engagements made for household sales to take place before or after May 1. by A. M. CRISTADLER & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Shawls, Laces, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture; or the goods bought. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Hanck, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, March 22, 1870, at 3 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, payable in United States gold coin.
The SAXONIA to follow on March 29.
RUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbour.
Samaria, Wed., March 16. Siberia, Thursday, March 31.
Palmyra, Thursday, March 17. Java, Wednesday, April 6.
Nemesis, Wed., March 23. Tarifa, Thursday, April 7.
Tripoli, Thursday, March 24. Calabria, Wednesday, April 13.
China, Wednesday, March 30. Aleppo, Thursday, April 14.
Rates of passage,
by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin.....$120 in gold. Second cabin.....$80, gold.
First class to Paris, $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamers sail direct to London.
BELLONA, Captain Conche.....April 2, at 6 A. M.
From pier No. 3 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70. Steerage, $25, in currency. Steerage tickets from London or Havre, $40. Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at 55 Broadway; for freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN, DERRY, GLASGOW AND Liverpool, carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO.....Williams.....March 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....Guard.....March 23, at 11 A. M.
From pier 45 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant Iron Mail Steamships
AMERICA.....Saturday, March 19,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. F. Suessiu,
HANSA.....Thursday, March 24
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. E. Brickenstein.
DEUTSCHLAND.....Saturday, March 26
of 3,000 tons and 700 horsepower, Capt. H. A. F. Neynaber, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin.....$120 gold
Second Cabin.....72 gold
Steerage.....25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
63 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, March 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London..... 105 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 To Paris..... 45
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.
First Cabin. Steerage.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 Halifax..... 15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer..... 45 St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer..... 80
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, DERRY and Glasgow every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
COLORADO.....Wednesday, March 16.
DENMARK.....Saturday, March 19.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 76 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
PALMYRA sails.....Thursday, March 17
TRIPOLI sails.....Thursday, March 24
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
CAMBRIA.....March 19 | COLUMBIA.....April 9
ANGLIA.....March 26 | EUROPA.....April 16
AUSTRALIA.....April 2 | INDIA.....April 23
—and every Saturday thereafter.
From pier 50 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $26; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne.....Saturday, March 19
LAFAYETTE, Roussan.....Saturday, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....Saturday, April 16
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.....Saturday, April 30
Rates of Passage, payable in gold (including wines):—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $75. To Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by using the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE,
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
DENMARK, Forbes.....Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas.....Wednesday, March 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $34, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE,
Carrying the United States Mail.
Direct to Havre and Bremen, Copenhagen and Stettin.
The splendid first class sidewheel steamship
RISING STAR, 3,000 tons register, Captain Conner,
will leave pier 43 North river, Thursday, March 31.
Rates of passage—First cabin, $90; second, $60; steerage, $30, gold. By taking this route travellers for the Continent avoid the discomforts of crossing the channel.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, 103 Pearl street.

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Company.
Notice.—The Steamship CITY OF WASHINGTON from Liverpool, will commence to discharge under general order at pier No. 45 North river,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, AT 7 A. M.
The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage arising to goods after discharge, and all goods not removed within 24 hours will be stored at consignees' risk and expense. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts

THE COURTS.

Counterfeiting Internal Revenue Stamps—Alleged False Income Returns—A Bail Case—Surrender of a Principal—Aggravated Case of Arson—Burglary—Horrible Case of Youthful Depravity—A Just Sentence.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Counterfeiting Internal Revenue Stamps.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Benoni Howard.—The defendant, an extensive manufacturer of matches, is charged with counterfeiting and using counterfeited one cent revenue stamps upon the boxes of matches manufactured and sold by him, with intent to defraud the Internal Revenue Department. The particulars of the case have been already published. After the taking of a good deal of testimony yesterday the further examination of the defendant was adjourned.

Charged With Making False Revenue Return.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. William M. Fleiss.—The defendant, who has been under examination for some time, is charged with making false entries in his books, with intent to defraud the government of the revenue tax. When the case was called on yesterday General Jackson, Assistant District Attorney, said he had no further evidence to put in, but moved an adjournment of the case till Collector Bailey, who was engaged with Fullerton, had more time to procure further testimony.

The Commissioner asked the District Attorney if he had any further testimony to offer within his own knowledge. The Attorney replied that all the evidence for the government was in, and he could see no just reason for an adjournment.

Mr. Courtney, for the defendants, moved to dismiss, on the ground that it was clearly shown that the missing books of the firm were not in the custody or procurement of the defendant. They claimed that the books were in the custody or possession of the collector or his subordinates, and that their seizure in the first instance was a gross violation of the law. Counsel also contended that the very small slip of paper produced by the witness Hayward, the Assistant Assessor, and purporting to be an extract from the defendant's books, could not in any sense be regarded as an accurate account of the voluminous entries in the defendant's books, extending over a year.

General Jackson and Mr. Purdy, Assistant District Attorney, replied for the government. The Commissioner reserved his decision, stating that he would render his decision on Saturday, and if sooner prepared to do so he would notify the parties of the same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Bail Case—Surrender of Principal.

Before Judges Moncil, McCunn and Freedman.

Hall vs. Paine et al.—This action was brought upon an undertaking given on behalf of the defendant upon an order of arrest. The defendant surrendered himself within twenty days after the service of the complaint, and a motion was made to discontinue this action and exonerate the bail, which was denied. A second motion was made for leave to surrender the defendant, and this motion was granted. The plaintiff appealed from this last motion, claiming that the decision of the first motion was res adjudicata. Counsel for defendants argued that the motions were diderent and decisions upon preliminary objections never could be considered res adjudicata. Decision reserved.

S. A. Walker for appellant; Alex. G. Reavey for respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Delia Moore Slander Case.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

Delia W. Moore vs. John Bonnell.—In this case, the particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD, the jury disagreed—nine in favor of the defendant and three for the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

A COLORED MAN SENT TO SING SING FOR STEALING BOOKS.

As the opening of the court yesterday John Gibbs, an aged colored man, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. He was charged with stealing a quantity of valuable books, on the 2nd of February, the property of John Austin Stevens, Jr. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—

Gibbs, you have been indicted for grand larceny; you have pleaded guilty; you have committed a great outrage. It appears that you were employed as porter at 63 William street; that during the last three weeks you have caused to be removed some $3,000 worth of books, owned by J. Austin Stevens, Jr., tearing the covers off and otherwise disfiguring them. Some of these books were of great value, and perhaps can never be replaced. Your crime is a great one, and the sentence of the Court is four years in State Prison.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF ARSON—PROPOSED DEFENCE OF INSANITY.

Margaret E. McGuire was placed at the bar charged with arson in the second degree, having set fire to a dwelling house with the intention of burning up two little children.

Mr. McClelland, her counsel, asked for a postponement of the trial, to give him time to obtain a commission from abroad showing the insanity of his client. He frankly admitted that it was the most aggravated case of arson that ever occurred in this city, but claimed that the girl perpetrated the act when laboring under mental derangement. He offered to give the District Attorney a plea of arson in the third degree, simply to save time.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows said that his duty to the public prevented him taking that plea, although the prisoner was a woman.

Judge Bedford remarked that he would only take pleas from sane persons. If there was any doubt regarding the mental condition of the prisoner he would give her months of time to prepare the defence rather than to assume the responsibility of sending her to the State prison upon the plea offered. The girl was remanded and the counsel was instructed to prepare the necessary affidavit, which he did, and the case was set down for the June term. It will be remembered that this prisoner was brought up the other day and a plea of arson in the third degree was about being accepted, when the City Judge discovered from a perusal of the testimony that the case was so horrible that it would have been improper to take any other plea than arson in the second degree.

BURGLARY.

James Owens was tried and convicted of burglary in the second degree, he having on the 19th of January burglariously entered the apartments of James Gallagher, 22 Downing street, and stolen a clock. The defence attempted to establish an alibi, but the jury did not place any confidence in it. The prisoner was a young man and Mr. Hummel appealed for leniency. His Honor sent Owens to the State Prison for two years.

ANOTHER CASE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Mary C. Wilkin was placed at the bar charged with stealing $240 worth of ladies' wearing apparel on the 24th of February, the property of Mrs. James Hunt. This case was carefully investigated by the City Judge, owing to the fact that the accused was the wife of a very respectable citizen, that she did not steal for the purpose of gain, and that although there were seven complaints against her nearly all the property was recovered by detectives to whom she frankly confessed her guilt. She had a beautiful little girl in her arms and was also accompanied by her husband. Mr. Howe made an eloquent appeal for clemency, and the scene during the disposal of the prisoner affected almost every spectator to tears. Mr. Fellows consented, under all the circumstances, to take a plea of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and Judge Bedford sentenced her to the Penitentiary for one year. As soon as the judgment was pronounced, the woman fainted and was borne from the court room by the officers.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY—A SON ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS FATHER AND ORDERS A COFFIN—JUDGE BEDFORD SENDS HIM TO THE STATE PRISON FOR NINE YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

Michael Hallohan, Jr., a reckless looking youth, was then arraigned and pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill his father on the 12th of February, at 35½ Beach street, he having cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a terrible gash upon it.

Captain Petty made an interesting statement to the Judge respecting the case. It appears that the father came to the station on the evening in question, and having a horrible gash in his throat one of the police surgeons dressed the wound and sent the man to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained several weeks. The boy was arrested about midnight, and when brought into the station house appeared to be intoxicated. After he assaulted his father he went to an undertaker's, in Pearl street, and ordered a coffin, with a suitable inscription, stating that his father died that morning. The coffin was sent to the house, when the undertaker ascertained that the "dead man" was in the hospital. The father stated to the captain that his son was a very bad boy, that on a previous occasion he struck him on the head, and frequently pawned clothing to procure rum. The captain said that young Hallohan was a first rate workman at umbrellas, and if he kept from drink he could always earn good wages.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Captain Petty gives you a very bad character, you having made previous attempts to take your own father's life. Through the advice of counsel you have pleaded guilty. Had your father died from the effects of these wounds the Grand Jury would have indicted you for murder, and as sure as you stand there, pleading guilty to this offence, you would have been convicted of that crime, and you would necessarily have expiated your crime upon the scaffold. I do not see any palliating circumstance whatever in your case, and your father has asked me to be as severe with you as I possibly can. You not only attempted to murder your own father, but according to Captain Petty you are a thief; and although you are only eighteen years of age you belong to the most dangerous class of young men in the community; you belong to the class of the Fricrys and the Officers, and it is my duty to mete out a severe penalty, which is that you be confined in the State Prison for the term of nine years and six months.

GRAND LARCENY.

Bernard Beigher was convicted of grand larceny, he having on the 28th of February stolen a piece of cassimere from the store of David Bachman, No. 62 Church street. As the prisoner was only eighteen years old, and as that was his first offence, the Judge sent him to the Penitentiary for two years.

The following is the calendar of the Court of General Sessions for to-day:—The People vs. Leopold A. Stein, rape; Same vs. Edward Dowd, robbery; Same vs. James McCarty, robbery; Same vs. Michael Fitzgerald, robbery; Same vs. James Revington, burglary; Same vs. Rodney M. Pomeroy, obtaining goods under false pretences; Same vs. Thomas Murphy, assault and battery; Same vs. George Whitlock, assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Gallagher and Michael Muldoon, assault and battery; Same vs. William Johnson grand larceny; Same vs. Patrick Broderick, grand larceny; Same vs. John Griffin, grand larceny; Same vs. John Foly, grand larceny; Same vs. Catharine Dempsey, larceny from the person; Same vs. Joseph Frazer, larceny from the person; Same vs. James Horan, petit larceny; Same vs. George Wilson, petit larceny; Same vs. James Doran, grand larceny.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Ledwith, Scott and McQuade.

The calendar contained the names of forty-two defendants, charged principally with petit larceny and assault and battery.

ASSAULTING A LADY IN A CAR.

David Evans, a young man, who said he was a carman, was charged with assaulting a young lady in an Eighth avenue car. The assault was a very unprovoked one, and a gentleman who was in the car, after expostulation with the defendant, gave him in charge for the assault. Defendant said he was drunk at the time. As it was represented to the court that he might lose his employment if he were detained, and that he was the main support of his mother and sisters, the Court said they would fine him ten dollars and not imprison him. They hoped it would be a caution in the future.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

The following rules have been adopted by the Supreme Court:—

RULE 7. No more than one Special Term shall be held at the same time.

RULE 8. No order to show cause made by a judge out of court shall be made returnable, nor shall any motion be noticed for hearing elsewhere than at the regular Special Term, and in the regular Special Term room, and all such orders and motions shall be there heard and not elsewhere, except by order of the judge holding the Special Term. Defaults on such orders and motions shall be taken at the regular Special Term and in the regular Special Term room, and not elsewhere; and any default take elsewhere will be vacated by the judge holding the regular Special Term. This rule shall apply to orders and motions in actions only.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 1397, 1421, 1435, 1505, 1807, 1407, 919, 479, 1779, 1835, 1775, 1753, 2139, 687, 2153, 2154, 2157, 2159, 2163. Part 2.—Before Judge Brady. Adjourned to Friday, 18th, at eleven A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 30, 105, 117, 169, 172, 174, 191, 199, 203, 207. Call 209.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Chief Justice Barbour.—Nos. 753, 899, 1397, 1475, 1245, 1455, 1247, 1189, 1005, 1567, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1521.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 2.—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 1814, 1764, 1838, 1844, 1828, 1763, 2152, 2014, 2062, 2051, 751, 2060, 2098, 2042, 2178.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1701, 832, 631, 843, 484, 471, 841, 866, 853, 619, 725, 503, 837, 642, 269. Part 2.—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 268, 794, 783, 754, 757, 849, 857, 858, 861, 852, 853, 865, 867, 868.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 494, 616, 652, 253, 411, 436, 457, 488, 454, 489, 620, 574, 641, 621, 625, 626, 632, 633, 635, 639, 643. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 512½, 606, 607, 607½, 608, 612, 615, 619, 623, 642, 646, 649, 651, 657, 659.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision in a Fog—Decision by Judge Benedict.

Patrick O'Day vs. The Steamboat Matteawan, &c.—Judge Benedict rendered the following decision in this case yesterday:—

The steamboat Matteawan, bound from New York to Keyport, was proceeding down the bay in a dense fog, and the sloop Farmer was working by sweeps from an unsafe anchorage in the Narrows to a place of greater safety on the east shore of the bay. There was at the time but little wind. A fog horn was constantly blown from the sloop and a whistle was constantly sounded from the steamboat. While the steamboat was running shut off close she heard the sloop's horn, and her engine was at once stopped and backed, and then stopped, by which manœuvre the speed of the boat through the water was stopped, but no sternway was given her, and she was allowed to drift. Shortly the sloop appeared through the fog at a very short distance away. It was then too late for the steamboat to avoid her, and so the vessels came in contact. As to these facts there is no dispute; but on the part of the claimant it is insisted that upon these facts, under the ruling of the Circuit Court in the case of the Sylph (4 B. C. C., page 24), there can be no recovery inasmuch as both vessels had undertaken to move in a dense fog. The case of the Sylph was a case of collision between two steamboats in a fog where both vessels stopped and were backing at the time of the blow. The court below considered that the nature of the blow indicated that the Sylph had not checked her way as much as possible and she was, accordingly, in fault. The court above, however, held that such negligence on the part of the Sylph could not be deduced from the evidence, and added that the court would not feel bound to examine into conflicting testimony with great clearness when both the vessels had deliberately undertaken to navigate the bay in a dense fog. Neither the adjudication of the case of the Sylph nor the remark of the court which I have quoted has any bearing upon a case like this. Here it is shown by the pilot and engineer of the steamboat that, although they were running in a dense fog, and made aware of the presence of an approaching vessel by her horn, they omitted to give their vessel sternway, as they had soundnut opportunity to do, but on the contrary allowed her to drift down upon the approaching vessel, and so caused the collision. In a fog the steamboat cannot under ordinary circumstances take any chances. She must exercise all the precaution possible, and it was a clear duty on the part of the pilot of the steamboat under the circumstances, on hearing the horn of the sloop ahead, at once to give his vessel sternway, instead of which he allowed her to drift, and she thus came under the bows of the sloop. This negligence must render him liable for the damages sustained by the sloop. Let a decree be rendered accordingly, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Counterfeiting Business.

Before Commissioner Newton.

United States vs. John Storer.—The defendant was arrested for having in his possession a plate used in the manufacture of counterfeit internal revenue stamps. Officer Applegate, of the secret service division, testified that he had a conversation with Storer, during which the latter said that negotiations were pending for the sale of the plate.

Testimony was introduced on the part of the defence to show that the defendant had found the plate on the beach at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, and had never attempted to conceal it, but had even been to a number of officers of the internal revenue with the intention of delivering it to them.

The further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Action Against the Harlem Railroad Company.

Before Judge Tappen.

Mary Buckley vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—The jury in this case yesterday brought in a verdict for defendants. Plaintiff, it will be remembered, sued to recover $5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by being pushed from a Fourth avenue car by the conductor, in the Bowery, near Spring street, on the 7th of June last.

An Agent Mulcted.

James Ryan and James McNulty vs. George Ryan.—The plaintiffs brought suit to recover $800 paid to defendant as their agent, by one William Higgins, for property delivered. Ryan admitted that he received $200 in money from Higgins and a note for $600 at three months, payable to plaintiffs. The note he gave them and retained the $200 in part payment of a debt they owed him. The jury found for plaintiffs in the full amount claimed.

CITY COURT.

A Real Estate Job.

Before Judge Thompson.

Richard B. Coleman vs. William A. Rolin.—The plaintiff in this case sues to recover $300 alleged to be due him. He claims that on the 24th of April last the defendant and one S. M. Phillips entered into an agreement by which Rolin was to sell Phillips some real estate in Yorktown, Westchester county, for $17,000, $3,000 of which was to be paid down, $10,000 at the time the transfer was made and a mortgage of $4,500 to be executed for the balance. Plaintiff subsequently purchased Phillips' interest and therefore became assignee, but when he offered to pay the $10,000 Rolin refused to carry out the agreement to deliver the deed or pay him the $3,000 which Phillips had paid down.

Defendant admitted the offer of the $10,000, and alleged that he had reason to believe that plaintiff did not intend to carry out the contract. He also claimed that the greater part of the $3,000 had been paid in the defence of the suit for its recovery. Case on.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 255, 2, 49, 60, 104, 105, 122, 139, 140, 148, 160, 166, 169, 176, 180, 184, 197, 224, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 290½, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 119, 120, 127, 132, 135, 136, 138, 139, 149 to 151, inclusive.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY INTRIGUE.

How the Monopoly Grinds Down the People of New Jersey—The City of Perth Amboy Sold Out by the Legislature to the Railroads—What the Last Act in the Legislative Farce Will Be—Going, Going, Gone.

The Legislature of New Jersey has just passed an act revising the charter of Perth Amboy. The new charter was prepared by a clique, and sent to the Legislature on the 11th or 12th of February last, and passed both houses before the 11th of the present month. Opposition was of course made as soon as it became known to the citizens, but too late to do anything more than to insert an amendment to authorize the citizens to vote on its approval or rejection by them. This amendment was admitted only on the ground that no other amendments were to be made to its provisions. Among those is one which effectually places the people in subjection to railroad corporations. Whether it will be carried into effect remains to the seen by the vote of the people. But only a majority is necessary, and more than half the voters are non-freeholders. The two-thirds vote in that amendment was stricken out and a majority substituted.

The aforesaid section of the bill authorizes a majority of the City Council, six in number, by ordinance alone, to lay out streets, roads and avenues in the corporate limits of the city (which are the whole township), 100 feet in width, grade them, pave them with Belgian blocks, and assess the whole expense, including the purchase of the land, on the property owners of the city; also to give or to sell, at the option of the City Council, to any railroad company the exclusive franchise to lay their rails on any street, road or avenue, and at the same time debars the city from interfering with the corporate rights of any railroad company. The action of the City Council in the premises is final, so that even the Legislature of the State cannot change it for all time to come. By this act the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the New Jersey Railroad are to be connected at Perth Amboy to make another through line from New York to Philadelphia, and the connecting link of railroad, a mile to two and a half miles, is to be built and kept in order for them by the citizens of Perth Amboy, by virtue of the new charter, with no benefit to the city and no hope of relief hereafter.

By applying this precedent to other cities and townships the real estate owners in the State of New Jersey must in future build the roads for all private railroad corporations, in and through the State, and keep them in order. Thus the stockholders of New Jersey railroads will hereafter save the expense of purchasing the land and grading the road, the property owners being compelled by act of the Legislature to build them and pay those expenses. It only remains for the citizens of Perth Amboy to adopt this new charter by a majority vote. There are only about 450 votes in the whole city. Cannot a majority of that number be had by purchase or otherwise, with so great an object in view?

In order to smother all opposition to this and other measures in the interest of the monopoly, the Legislature adopted a joint resolution to adjourn next Thursday, and there is little prospect that the resolution will be rescinded. It was adopted at the bidding of the monopoly, who found the session getting too hot for them by the introduction of so many bills in the interest of rival railroad companies. Camden and Amboy has no further business to be transacted, so the Legislature must adjourn. What matters it that 214 private bills, besides several public bills of great importance, are pending? This is a matter that concerns only the subjects, while the rulers have been duly provided for. The new charter of Jersey City will require at least an entire day in the Assembly for the consideration of the Senate amendments; while the incidental bills of the last and the present session will occupy another day. Then the Common Council of Jersey City went down in a body yesterday to Trenton to fight Fisk on the Erie bill—referred to in Sunday's HERALD—and everybody acquainted with the tough material of which that council is composed knows that this fight will last for nearly another day. Down goes the Speaker's hammer, the bells ring, a farewell salute is fired, and New Jersey sees the last of a Legislature which has created more disturbance than benefits on the State. The feeling of indignation is general, and the people are determined, especially in Hudson county, to give a tocsin of leave—to stay at home for the rest of their lives—to all the members who misrepresenten them by selling them out to the railroad monopoly.

GRINDING THE FACES OF THE POOR.

Slow Progress of the Pension Payments—A System of Extortions that Aggregates Handsomely for the Pension Agents and Robs the Poor Widows.

Payment of pensions to widows of soldiers killed during the war, began on the 4th instant in a basement room of the Custom House, is still daily continued under the direction of General Lawrence, Pension Agent. Thus far about 2,500 have been paid from the list of 6,000 whom General Lawrence has to pay. To facilitate despatch the office is kept open from early in the morning till late in the afternoon, and yet such is the crush of persons to be paid that very many have to attend day after day waiting their turn to receive the payments due them. At the present rate of progress it will take about two weeks longer to get through the list. Too frequent description has been given in the HERALD of the poverty-stricken appearance of the widows and mothers who put in their semi-annual appearance here for the pensions allowed them by the government on account of husbands and sons killed in the late war to render further description necessary. Wretchedness and poverty in their most rugged, most woe-begone and most pitiful phases stare one in the face, and stony hard is the heart that is not moved at the spectacle.

Paying these pensioners is not to be characterized as an act of humanity by the government. It is an act of duty, and most painful is the amount paid. And this is not all. The most unjust extortions, though made legal by Congressional enactment, accompany the payment. Every widow has to pay seventy cents, or rather this sum is deducted from the amount due her before she can get her pension. In the first place, twenty-five cents are exacted for making out the papers, and then fifteen cents each for three oaths respectively of two witnesses, and the one to whom the pension is to be paid. One woman came there yesterday from Forty-second street. She was told that she must bring two witnesses to swear that she has not remarried since her husband's death, on whose account the pension was claimed. It was a new arrangement, and the first she had heard of it. The result was that she had to hunt up her witnesses and pay two car fares each for them, besides her own riding, altogether putting her to an outlay of $1 12 before she got her pension. As may be imagined, there is a good deal of complaint. It is alleged that the whole system of paying these pensions is wrong; that it is a system devised to be greatly beneficial pecuniarly to the pension agents at the expense of the pensioners, who can ill afford such exactions; that it is a system, in short, disgraceful to the government, and a poor requital to the widows of those who patriotically sacrificed their lives on the field of bloody battle for their country's sake. It will be understood that the fault is not that of the pension agent. He has the law on his side, and only enforces its requirements. The fault lies with Congress, which made the law.

THE INCOME TAX—AN AMERICAN INQUISITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the columns of your widely read paper are always open to the discussion of any subject in which the general public are interested, I would like a small space wherein I may give my opinion upon the system that so richly merits the title of the "American Inquisition," but which is officially entitled "the internal revenue." Once every twelve months citizens are summoned to attend the bar of this inquisition. The victim enters the "torture chamber," which he finds crowded with residents of the ward in which he dwells. He may be acquainted with some who are his neighbors; he may have friends there, he may have foes. The office is small. Every word spoken can be heard distinctly. Now the torture begins; many eyes are upon him; many ears listen; the inquisitor, pen in hand, sits opposite him. Some of the questions are as follows:—"What is your income? Do you own real estate? Where is it located? What does it rent for? Is your property mortgaged? What is the amount of your mortgage? What interest do you pay on these mortgages? What was your outlay for repairs on property last year? Have you any other means of obtaining money? Oh, by the way, do you own a gold watch?"

These are only a few of the questions asked, and by the time the inquisitor ceases the victim feels that not one iota of his private affairs is left sacred. His whole inner life lies dissected before the world. Can a law which authorizes such proceedings be regarded without feelings of the intensest indignation? It is an outrage upon society. Other methods of collecting revenue if more is needed by the government could be easily adopted and this system of yearly mental emasculation forever abolished. The nation is no longer free where each individual is forced to lay bare his most private affairs.

TWO THOUSAND A YEAR.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

Close of the Case for the Prosecution.

Ruling of the Court as to the Date at Which Evidence of Co-Conspiracy Must be Ruled Out—No Formal Opening Made—The Testimony for the Defence.

The trial of the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton was resumed yesterday, being the eighth day, before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford, in the Circuit Court. There was no diminution in the numbers present during all the previous days of the trial, nor any abatement in the interest manifested throughout the proceedings. The government yesterday exhausted the evidence for the prosecution and the defence was entered upon. No formal opening of the case for the defence was made, though counsel expressed surprise that the prosecution supposed there was anything in the evidence submitted against the defendant to send it to a jury. The admirable arrangements and the ample accommodation provided by Mr. Hamilton Keese, the crier of the court, for the crowd that, inside and outside the bar, have besieged the court room anxious to witness the proceedings, have been the subject of special and commendable remark. Now that the defence has been partly entered upon, there is little doubt but the interest felt in the result of this *cause célèbre* will increase till the result is definitely known.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED.

Daniel C. Birdsall, first witness yesterday, recalled—To questions put by Mr. Pierrepont he testified that he had given $4,200 in all to Belknap and Blaisdell, of which $2,000 was for Samuel Ward, of Washington, which was given to fix up the case of Smith; wrote to Thomas E. Smith about the case on the 14th day of June, 1868, and received an answer dated June 19, from Smith, through Mr. Gulick. The letter, which was as follows, was read and offered in evidence, but was ruled out:—

JUNE 14, 1868.

D. C. BIRDSALL, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR.—I trust you will act as my counsel, and you are hereby authorized and empowered as my attorney to use the money placed in your hands as counsel fees in such a way as you may deem proper and right, and it will be perfectly satisfactory to me.

T. E. SMITH.

Belknap told witness previously that the case could be settled; that it would be unnecessary for him (Mr. Birdsall) to go to Washington, as was first suggested and determined upon. Belknap at the same time remarking that he had seen Sam Ward and that he had agreed to settle up the whole business; Belknap had seen Smith's reply to the witness' letter leaving the case in his hands as his counsel; Belknap told him subsequently to settle up the matter himself and to give Judge Fullerton whatever amount he should ask; Belknap subsequently told witness that he would require $2,000 for Sam Ward's action in the matter.

Q. What, if anything, did Belknap say about getting Blaisdell out of prison? A. He said it was important to get Blaisdell out, as, if he was held over the following Sunday, he might send us all to hell; Blaisdell had proposed to give witness a chattel mortgage on his drug store in Third avenue for the $1,900 he received.

COLONEL TAPLEY STILL TO ILL TO APPEAR.

At this stage of the proceedings Dr. Denham, attending Tapley—the detective inspector, who was examined for the prosecution on Saturday last and was to have been recalled yesterday, but was too ill to attend—was called and deposed that Mr. Tapley was still too ill to attend, and would probably not be in condition to give any further testimony during the trial.

MR. BIRDSALL CROSS-EXAMINED.

By Mr. Jenckes—Commenced to practice law in 1856; was not then acquainted with Mr. Fullerton; had known him but slightly up to June, 1868, although their previous relations had always been friendly.

Witness then, in answer to questions of counsel, detailed his transactions with Judge Fullerton in relation to the Mott mortgages and the advances of money made thereon, which came out on the previous examination.

In relation to the value of the $20,000 worth of Georgetown and Alexandria stock handed to him by Smith on the day of the arrest of the latter, witness said that the stocks were worthless at the time he got them.

LETTER FROM FULLERTON TO BIRDSALL.

Mr. Jenckes here handed the witness a letter written to him by Judge Fullerton in relation to the Smith case, which was read, and which ran as follows:—

NO. 11 PINE STREET, Aug. 4, 1868.

DEAR SIR.—I have no answer to my telegram, and fear it did not reach you. I ought to have an interview with you at once, both on your own account and my own. I am going to Albany on some business, and I hope to meet you there. Du Pay is railing against you in a violent and mysterious manner, and threatens to have some proceedings instituted against you. It behooves you to look after the matter. I think I have taken his statement in regard to the matter, which I will show you. He alleges that you promised him some money, which you have handed over to Belknap.

Now, as to myself. Belknap has made a host of enemies, who will pursue him on the slightest pretext. Bailey is among them, and he has threatened to attack me for subornation of perjury. I do not fear it; but anything that reflects upon Belknap indirectly reflects upon me, so I must care for his sake as well as my own.

The story is that Smith has made an affidavit in respect to his arrest and the payment of some money to you. O, and I believe you are aware, in consequence of what Du Pay has said I have put the question squarely to Belknap whether he ever had any part of that money. He answered in a way that I did not like by saying that he had borrowed money of you. Now it is absolutely necessary that I should know the whole truth in regard to this matter, and I wish you to tell me when we meet. Do not keep anything back, for I must stand by Belknap, whatever he may have done, or undo whatever he has done, if that is possible. I have sent for Belknap to come down and see me, and hope to enlighten him. The blunder he made in having Smith arrested by a person not a United States officer, and then following it up by foolish offers to settle the affair for money, will make him serious trouble if his enemies get hold of the facts, without anything else wrong, which I hope there is not, but very much fear.

Write me and fix upon a meeting. Are you not coming here? Yours, truly,

WM. FULLERTON.

D. C. BIRDSALL, Esq.

Witness, in reply to counsel, said that he remembered having received a letter of that purport from Mr. Fullerton.

SAM WARD HAD THE EAR OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Jenckes then offered the following letter from Mr. Fullerton to Mr. Birdsall in evidence, which was read:—

DEAR SIR.—Belknap has just been in my office and appears to be much dissatisfied with what has been done in the present matter, and unless you act promptly I shall be unpleasantly situated. To be plain (which you will excuse), he expresses the belief you do not intend to make an effort to adjust the matter with the government, but beg the money; and, in consequence, he will lose his position. Of course, I do not share this belief with him, for I have no doubt you will do as you agreed. My only object, in informing you thus particularly, is what he says is that you may see my reason for urging you to go to Washington without delay.

Belknap has impressed Samuel Ward, with his notions, who, in some way, appears interested in Belknap's proceedings. Ward's headquarters, I believe, are at Washington, and he has the ear of the administration. If you do not know him I'll give you a letter to him, and he may render you some service in your negotiations. If you fan with his and your vindication with Belknap will be complete. These gentlemen are very anxious to learn the disposition of the government in such cases at once, and hence their impatience of any delay. Yours, truly,

D. C. BIRDSALL. WILLIAM FULLERTON.

Q. Did Belknap say anything to you about keeping matters between you and him secret from Mr. Fullerton? A. I remember that he did so on one or two occasions; he told me at these times not to let Fullerton know what passed between us.

Q. What passed between you and Mr. Fullerton as to money matters shortly after the indictment was found? A. Mr. Fullerton had agreed to raise Mr. Anthon and myself at the St. James Hotel; Mr. Fullerton then said that his counsel, Mr. Charles O'Conor, had advised him to let all the money matters remain as they were until the indictment was disposed of; I consented under the advice of Mr. Anthon to do so, and since that time nothing has passed between Mr. Fullerton and myself about money matters.

The witness then proceeded to give testimony in relation to the Mott mortgage and thereafter the assignments made of it to him by Mr. Fullerton.

Q. Do you remember when you were at Saratoga? A. From the early part of July to the latter part of August.

GUARANTEE OF ASSIGNMENT PUT IN.

Look at that paper and say when that guarantee was written by you. A. My best recollections are that I wrote it on the 14th of September; subsequently my impressions as to dates were shaken; I could not say that I saw Mr. Fullerton sign it; on the 14th of September he called in Mr. Knox to witness it.

Q. On the bond and mortgage now in your hand did you ever receive any money from any one? A. This bond is dated August 1, not the 7th; the date refers to the due bill; I think so from the fact of the amount of the due bill being first set forth; the due bill was signed by me in Mr. Fullerton's office at the time I took the mortgage; that, I think, was on the 14th of September; saw Mr. Fullerton at Long Branch several times.

Q. What did you do with the railroad bonds you got from Smith? A. I returned them to Smith on the 20th of October.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION CLOSED.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Saw Mr. Fullerton at Long Branch in September; gave back the railroad bonds to Smith.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

At this point Mr. Pierrepont announced that he had no further testimony to offer except that of a sick and absent witness. We will ask the court to adjourn the case till we get him here, unless counsel on the other side consent to have his testimony taken at his house.

Mr. Jenckes inquired whether the conversation to be testified to by the witness Tapley as having taken place between him (Tapley) and Belknap was not on the 26th February.

Mr. Pierrepont—Yes. I will here state to the Court that if the witness is not able to come here to-morrow I shall feel it my duty not to ask the Court to delay the case any longer.

Mr. Stoughton—We most earnestly object to any postponement now.

RULING OF THE COURT.

Judge Woodruff, after a brief consultation with Judge Blatchford, said:—The admission now made by the District Attorney makes it proper for the Court to consider the question whether the conversation of the 26th February was competent; for if it is not it is very obvious that it would be but a waste of time to postpone the case in order that the witness should be examined. The Court deems it quite clear, as we understood the prosecuting attorney to admit, that the admissions of coconspirators are not competent evidence of the fact of conspiracy. The Court does not perceive there is in this case any evidence that any two parties conspired earlier than May; and, if not, then evidence of a conversation between Belknap and Tapley in February is not competent to prove that anybody conspired so as to affect the defendant. We are not able to see on what ground evidence of this conversation could be admissible if the witness was even here, on any statement that has been made to the Court touching the purpose and purport of this testimony. On what ground did you (Mr. Pierrepont) claim, apart from what witness said Belknap said to him in February, is admissible evidence against this defendant for any purpose?

Mr. Pierrepont—If I should show that in February, 1868, Belknap applied to Tapley to join in this matter against Smith; that he then named Smith, as also Collector Bailey, and Shook proposed that he (Tapley) should join in this matter, and had this conversation in relation to this very identical thing that was done——

Judge Woodruff—What would that tend to establish?

Mr. Pierrepont—I suppose it would tend to establish the purpose in the minds of the parties talking about it, and finally following it up and carrying it out.

Judge Woodruff—Tapley is not one of the parties.

Mr. Pierrepont—No, but Belknap is.

Judge Woodruff—Showing a purpose existing in the mind of Belknap does not amount to a conspiracy. The Court are aware that a conspiracy being formed at an earlier day, a third party may be admitted and be bound by all its responsibilities; but that Belknap could alone by a conversation with Tapley, who it is not pretended entered into the conspiracy, make a conspiracy into which somebody else comes, the Court cannot see how such a conversation at that time can implicate other parties. After a conspiracy is proved acts and declarations become evidence, not before.

Mr. Pierrepont—The conspiracy being satisfactorily established, the rule of law is that you can prove what occurred a few days after in proof of acts which occurred a few days before. In the case of Murray your Honors ruled that acts were proved after the date——

Judge Woodruff—The Court has not ruled on that.

Mr. Pierrepont—This is something that occurred before.

Judge Woodruff—The defendant here cannot be affected by anything that was said by Belknap at a time prior to any conspiracy having been formed by anybody, inasmuch as Belknap could not conspire alone. His purpose may have been never so bad, but declarations cannot affect any one before he has come into the conspiracy.

Mr. Pierrepont—I will not press this matter further.

Judge Blatchford—There is another ground of objection to its admissibility in proof of a conspiracy as against the defendant. Counsel for the government have stated that they had got through all their evidence on that point of the case, and therefore the conversation referred to ought to be excluded.

Mr. Pierrepont—We do not offer it on that ground.

Judge Blatchford—It is not admissable on any ground.

Mr. Pierrepont then announced to the Court that they had no further evidence to offer.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Stoughton, after consultation with associates, in addressing the Court said:—Your Honors—We have conferred together and we confess our surprise that from the silence of the District Attorney we are obliged to draw the inference that he supposes there is sufficient evidence here on which he ought to ask this jury to convict defendant. We are not disposed to take up the time of this Court by any opening. We shall prove a few facts on further explanation of this mortgage and of its assignment, and we shall after that ask the Court to give directions to the jury that they must acquit on this evidence. With that view we shall call the proof we propose to submit without taking up the time of the Court unnecessarily now.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

John B. Fogarty testified that he is a counsellor-at-law; knows the defendant, Fullerton; was in Mr. Fullerton's office on the 12th of June, 1868, the day on which Smith was arrested; was engaged on professional business with Mr. Fullerton on that occasion; saw Belknap there; Mr. Fullerton was not in the office when witness first entered; came in a few minutes afterwards; he at once took down a law book, examined it for a moment and then handed a paper to Belknap; the latter was in the inner office when witness entered; Mr. Fullerton said to Belknap, "There is the warrant for the arrest of Smith; give it (or hand it) to the Marshal; Belknap then objected in some way; Mr. Fullerton said, "it cannot be done in any other way; it must be served by a marshal;" Belknap inquired, "Must it be served by a regular deputy marshal?" Mr. Fullerton replied, "it must be served by a deputy marshal or a person specially deputized;" remained in the office for about half an hour; a person whom he knew

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE EMERALD RING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—HAMLET—PEPP O'DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU. Matinee at 1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. NEGRO ACTS, &c.—13 TEMPTATIONS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE, No. 743 Broadway.—CONJURING TRICKS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE BLACK STATUE, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

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THE WORST PLACE TO GO.—Phillips, who ...tly robbed the internal revenue service ...me thousands of dollars, is evidently a ... hand. Old rogues will not take the ...er for Europe any longer, with the cer... that the ocean telegraph will head ... off.

THE CASE of a mother who sued for the ...ery of her child from the New Lebanon ...ers, and which had been pending since ...uly, the Supreme Court, sitting in Gene...erm at Hudson, N. Y., affirmed the order ...dge Miller, awarding the child to its ...t.

... SUMNER yesterday presented a memo... the Senate asking an appropriation for ...hio University where admission is not ... to any on account of race, color or ...ous condition. We submit that while ...thropy merits the highest praise there is ...e slightest necessity for the United ... Treasury to reward it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES yesterday ... the bill admitting Texas to representa... after rejecting an amendment proposed ... Wood and a substitute offered by Mr. ... When this bill shall have passed the ... and become a law it is to be hoped that ...untry will hear nothing more about re...uction, except as a memory of what ...ad been.

... FIVE MILLIONS.—Chief Engineers ...d Gould, of the Erie Railroad, yester...ade their appearance in the Supreme ... King Vanderbilt was also on hand. ...traction which drew these distinguished ...men into the halls of justice was a trifle ... million dollars for which both contend. ...ould was the only witness called to tes... the case. The case is still on.

...OTHER TRIAL FOR REYNOLDS.—It appears ...s a kink in the Revised Statutes that ...es for a distinct trial of sanity in a case ...at of the convicted murderer Reynolds, ...eem. His counsel intends to demand ...al, and we suppose he will get it. His ...int of evidence of unsound mind is the ...y" of the prisoner. On just such evi... as he has to prove Reynolds insane it is ...e to prove the insanity of every man ... There was a certain advantage in the ...t stolid temper of society that refused ...to all these niceties. Society assumed ...at it was a great deal better to hang ...lows; and if their heads were not quite ... they were the less loss to the commu... That old plan weeded out the criminal ... immensely.

The New Agents of Civilization and Their Influence Upon the Destiny of Nations.

The boundaries and destiny of nations and empires through all ages up to the present time have been marked out by the sword. The great heroic names of history, which are as familiar as household words all over the world, are those of men who subjugated nations and created empires through rivers of blood. The right of the strongest in war has been the law to which mankind have submitted. It was so from the earliest recorded history, in pagan and Christian times and countries and under all forms of civilization; and that law only now begins to yield to the higher one of intelligence and modern progress which the magnetic telegraph, the press, steam power and the scientific achievements of this age have developed. The great conquerors and founders of empires and dynasties—the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Charlemagnes, the Napoleons—were only filibusters on a large scale. The masses of mankind were merely herds of animals or mere machines, to be used for the glory and ambitious views of these filibustering chieftains. The rights of the people were not known and their interests hardly recognized. National rights even were little respected. It is only of late years that international law has been acknowledged with any binding force or that some respect has been paid to the rights of the people and nations. The existing dynasties and ruling aristocracies of Europe and the world generally were founded by the power of the sword in the hands of filibusters. Through blood and rapine they established their assumed "divine right" to govern. The old Latin motto, *Vox populi, vox Dei*, was not generally recognized and, indeed, rarely recognized, till the rise of the American republic and this last century.

It seems strange that four thousand years or more should have passed—that is, from the earliest reliable historic period to the dawn of the nineteenth century—before the world reached its present civilization. But now we appear to have sprung all at once into the full blaze of sunlight—to have made greater strides within a few years than were made in many centuries or in all preceding times. The science of the present age, so far superior to that of preceding times, is making this wonderful revolution. We have, in addition to the accumulated knowledge and discoveries of past ages, numberless inventions and discoveries of our own. Some of these are so surprising that the most learned and scientific of the ancients never dreamed of them. It has been said that some of the arts and sciences of antiquity have been lost. The Pyramids of Egypt and the ruins of Thebes and other ancient cities are mentioned to show this. Then, again, the beautiful works of Greek and Roman art, as well as the rich literature of Greece and Rome, are referred to for the purpose of showing that the people of modern times are not superior to the ancients. Very few of the arts or sciences, if any, have been lost. If we do not excel the Greeks or Romans in some of their finest productions, we approach them and understand the principles upon which they worked. In this age the minds of men are occupied with a far greater variety and really more important objects. As a consequence, therefore, the same perfection may not be obtained in any particular thing. But in amount of knowledge and in the application of that to the progress and well being of society we are far in advance of the Greeks or Romans and of the people of all preceding times. Still, as was said, civilization has been progressive from the time of the ancient Egyptians all through, and although there have been dark periods—the "Dark Ages," as they have been called—the light has never been extinguished. Through the printing press all the storehouses of ancient knowledge have been opened, and now the mass of mankind are learning more than the philosophers of old knew.

But, in addition to the accumulated knowledge of the past that has been brought down to us, how much has been acquired within the last century! Yes, how much has been learned within a quarter of a century! Look at the magnetic telegraph, which brings the people of continents far removed from each other within speaking distance; which flashes instantaneously to all parts of the civilized world the ideas that ferment in the brains of great thinkers everywhere; which places the peasant on a footing with the statesman in acquiring information; which is rapidly breaking down the barriers of caste, races, sects and prejudices of all kinds, and which is changing the whole financial and political ideas of the world. The natural ally of this new and wonderful agent of civilization, the press, lays before the people from day to day and hour to hour news of what is transpiring in all parts of the globe. The great thoughts of the first men of all nations in every branch of knowledge are furnished as regularly to the people as are their meals. No education is so valuable or comprehensive as this. It diffuses knowledge, enlarges the mind, inspires ambition, stimulates activity and increases the intercourse, trade and resources of every people. We might mention the other co-agents of progress in this wonderful age, such as steam power, which covers the oceans with fast-going ships and brings the people of all nations quickly and readily in communication and contact with each other, and which gives to myriads of manufacturers a market for their surprising and varied productions. We might speak of the thousands of inventions, the results of modern science, which are adding to the comforts of mankind and changing the face of the world; but every one sees them and knows the astonishing progress in these respects over all preceding ages.

The power that in the future is going to transform and consolidate nations, to give nationalities their unity and strength, and to remodel or extend empires, is not the sword, but that of these agents of our new civilization. The nation that has the most cosmopolitan character and position, the most enlarged views of the future and the greatest enterprise, will be first. England, through the superior foresight of her statesmen, has commercial power, extensive dominion and vast wealth—is working hard to be the first empire in the world, and she has great advantages. When we say empire, we mean the empire of commerce; for commerce hereafter is to be more powerful than the sword. Mr. Disraeli said once that England was an oceanic empire, which conveyed this idea. We see, consequently, that England is extending her telegraphic communications, by ocean cables and otherwise, to all parts of the globe. She knows that these will be the agents of commercial empire. She will have the sagacity, too, to modify her policy and institutions in accordance with the spirit of the times and this ambition. The American republic also, from its geographical position and other circumstances, may become a great commercial empire, though it has not the colonies England holds in so many parts of the world. The position it occupies between Europe and Asia, and to South America and Australia, gives it greater advantages really than England possesses, if the American government and people know how to use them. England will increase her power and wealth, undoubtedly, under the new agents of civilization; but the United States is destined to become the first empire of the world. The wonderful changes that are to take place in Europe and Asia cannot yet be foreseen. Europe may become one republic or a confederation of republics; for the progress of knowledge tends to freedom and unity. The populous and semi-civilized nations of Asia will approximate to the higher civilization of Europe and America. In fact, there are those living that will see such a revolution in the world through the telegraph and other modern agents of civilization that they may say, in truth, the millennium has come.

PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN YACHTS VISITING AMERICAN PORTS.—It is to be regretted that the bill extending to English and French yachts, belonging to regularly organized clubs, the same privileges and immunities allowed by England and France to American yachts should have met with objection in the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, as we are informed in our Washington correspondence was the case. The principal objection seems to arise from the fact that the owners of such yachts are wealthy men and financially able to pay the duties which are required from the commercial marine. This is a very piscayunish view to take of the subject, which is one of international courtesy and not one of dollars and cents. We trust that the Committee on Commerce will act in a manner commensurate with the dignity of a great and wealthy nation such as is the United States.

THE CHARTER NUISANCE.—It is reported by a despatch from Albany that a delegation of the Aldermanic fathers of this metropolis have restored harmony to the councils of the warring democracy. The harmony that our Aldermen have made is a beautiful thing to contemplate, and a thing in which the public may perhaps have little faith. The truth is, all this Charter row and democratic discord is becoming a nuisance, and it is pretty well time it was played out. While there seemed some indication that there was on one side or the other a sincere wish to better the condition of our misruled city people had patience; but it is now so evident that the great reform war to the jackknife is merely a demand for a new deal on the spoils, and that the only change we are likely to have is a change of plunderers, the people have made up their minds to care marvellously little about the whole business. They do not expect any Charter, nor any improvement in the condition of the city, and they will not be disappointed.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.—The Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations, having concluded its labors on the Dominican treaties, yesterday instructed Senator Sumner to report against them. The Massachusetts Senator has so far gained his point. That the measures had few friends in the committee is pretty well understood, and should the House decide to act in accordance with the spirit of the report another opportunity to obtain a foothold in the Antilles will be thrown away. After warm discussion on the subject, in which Mr. Sumner, as was expected, led the opposition, the vote stood five against two in favor of recommending the ratification of the treaty. Senators Morton and Harlan, it is thought, will make a minority report when the question is brought up in the Senate, and an endeavor will also be made to consider the subject in open session.

INCOME TAX.—The following clause of law in regard to the income tax seems to be bothering some honest and other sort of people:—"That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 13th day of April in each year until and including the year 1870, and no longer." Now, what is the purpose of this clause? It is to define and declare at what time in the year the income tax is due and payable. And it declares very plainly that the tax shall be due and payable by the "13th day of April in each year until and including the year 1870, and no longer." No payment of the tax can be demanded later than April, 1870, and at that time we pay the tax on our incomes of 1869. On the income of 1870, therefore, no tax is payable.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.—The sentences passed by Judge Bedford upon convicted criminals in the Court of General Sessions yesterday are an additional assurance from the Judge that neither sentimentality nor political influence shall intervene between justice and those who have violated the laws of the land. Society can be protected from thieves and would-be murderers and incendiaries only by a firm and fearless administration of the law, and we are glad to note that Judge Bedford exhibits no disposition to deviate from the commendable course he has pursued in thus administering justice since his elevation to the bench.

PRIM'S DIPLOMATIC NO.—Prim in the Cortes denies that he has made any proposition to the United States to sell Cuba, but this denial is only diplomatic. He has made no proposition in that form. He has only proposed to "settle the Cuban question in a manner advantageous to the finances of Spain."

INSTEAD of referring the Funding bill which passed the Senate to the Committee on Banking and Currency the House of Representatives yesterday referred it to the Ways and Means Committee. Much opposition was manifested to this disposition of the bill.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Cell in La Conciergerie—Special Interview with the Prisoner.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte remains in confinement in La Conciergerie Prison, Paris, awaiting his trial on a charge of homicide, arising from the circumstances which attended the shooting of the late Victor Noir. The case will be brought before the judge presiding in the Chamber of Judgment of the High Court of Justice within a few days by decree of the Emperor Napoleon. In view of the world-wide interest which attaches to the investigation, the manner in which the fatal act was accomplished, the name and lineage of the accused, and the public reputation and family griefs of the deceased writer and his relatives, a HERALD special correspondent in Paris visited the famous prison a few days since and sought an interview with the Prince. This was accorded at once to our representative, the prisoner expressing a sense of the most kindly recollections connected with his visits to New York and Philadelphia, and of the high estimate which he placed on American sympathy in the present very serious crisis of his life career.

Our special writer reports the interview in the letter which we publish to-day. The communication will attract very general attention. He opens La Conciergerie to the public view. In doing so he recalls the great revolution and its horrors; Marie Antoinette, her beauty, sweetness of manner and fate; she who would "not lower head" at the entrance to her cell. He also reveals the guillotine again. Traupmann was confined in La Conciergerie previous to his execution. He has been succeeded by others charged with murder. The house discipline, as will be observed, is strict, universal and regularly and equitably enforced. Prince Pierre Bonaparte awaits his trial with resignation. He feels confident of an acquittal.

In connection with this Bonaparte-Noir tragedy and the Montpensier-Bourbon duel which has just taken place in Madrid, it is well to remember that the illustrious soldier and founder of the Bonaparte dynasty entertained a mortal aversion to the practice of the duello and the carrying of concealed weapons. Both were strictly forbidden and designated for punishment in the first Code Napoleon. He was severe in the enforcement of the penalties. The readers of the HERALD will remember that during the post-mortem examination of the body of Prince Jerome Napoleon, made some years since in Paris, the surgeons were surprised to see a flattened bullet drop from the cavity of the chest. On investigation it was found that Jerome Bonaparte fought a duel when a young man, was wounded, and that the bullet, which could not be extracted at the time, remained embedded in, it was said, the septum of the heart. He was afraid to tell the then "head of the family," and soon forgot all about it. An extraordinary case, but one which was very nearly equalled by the murdered Bill Poole after the Stanwix Hall tragedy in New York. Our special letter from Paris on the subject of the Bonaparte-Noir tragedy is in every respect attractive, and, in a moral and social point of view, important.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—The Quarantine Commissioners have seemed disposed lately to emulate the sensational tactics of the Board of Health, and have exhausted their activity in hearing testimony and making a noise over the quarantine abuses of the Swinburne *régime*. Those abuses were bad enough, and it would have been a good thing to have made all possible noise about them at the time when that noise would have been useful. It strikes us that such noise is just now a little late. The Commissioners will do better to attend to the future, and we should have more faith in their good intentions for the future if they did not seem so deeply anxious about making contracts. The hint in the note of Dr. Carnochan, given elsewhere, in declining to meet the Commissioners, is excellent as to the true purposes of quarantine. The doctor sees that the true problem is "how commerce and quarantine can be made to harmonize so that commercial interests shall suffer as little as possible without prejudice to public safety." This is of more importance than sensation and lighterage contracts.

ANOTHER COLLISION IN THE JAPAN WATERS.—By telegraph we are informed of another collision off the coast of Japan, in which a German ship, the Carrie and Jane, was run into and sunk by the Sunda, of the Peninsular and Oriental line. These two accidents in such quick succession, and both leading to similar results, surely must indicate some gross fault on the part of the English commanders. However, for the moment the full particulars of the accident to the German ship are wanting, and some days will perhaps elapse ere sufficient details will be received enabling us to form an opinion. The traditional order of "Port your helm! Hard a port!" in cases of threatened collision, probably calls for some discretion before being put into practice.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION to the Assembly held a caucus at Albany yesterday. Mr. Kiernan's bills providing for the early election of Supervisors and appointment of Police Commissioners were referred to a sub-committee, which reported them, with amendments complete, at the afternoon session, when they were adopted. The proceedings of the caucus were not altogether harmonious.

PENSION PAYMENTS.—No more pitiful sight can be witnessed than the appearance of the poor soldiers widows who are entitled to pensions making application in a basement room of the Custom House for the mite which Congress allows them. The law regulating the payments has so hampered them that an unnecessary amount of inconvenience, and oftentimes suffering, is caused them before they can get what they are entitled to. Extortion also helps to depress these poor people. Congress is to blame for this, and it would be nothing more than justice to have the law which permits such wrongs altered to a more equitable form.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO THE CUBANS.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have resolved to recommend the passage of a resolution according belligerent rights to the Cubans. This determination was arrived at last night.

Is Our Navy Extravagantly Managed?—Comparison with the British and French Navies.

When the present administration of the Navy Department came into power it had but a small allowance of funds and a large allowance of Secretary Welles' debts to pay; but it put forth all its energies, set men to work on the rotten old hulks that encumbered the navy yards, and by fitting in a timber here and a timber there had in the course of nine months thirty-eight vessels fitted for sea. These, however, are not enough to relieve the rotten hulks in foreign waters, some of which had to be sold abroad because the commanders-in-chief dared not send them home. When the appropriation was exhausted the Navy Department stopped work in the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering, determined to expend no money not authorized by law. Then by a close calculation, cutting down in one bureau and paring down in another, it collected of its own funds appropriated by Congress four millions of dollars, which it simply asked of Congress permission to use to continue the work of resurrection.

One day's investigation into this matter was sufficient to have made members of Congress acquainted with the true state of the case. It was not an appropriation that the Secretary asked for, but a transfer from one bureau to another of money already in possession of the department, appropriated by Congress for naval purposes. The whole thing has, however, been so muddled and misrepresented by those who have charge of the matter in the committees that it has led to the project of sweeping the whole four millions into the Treasury and letting the navy whistle for its money. One ingenious mathematician in the House Committee of Appropriations took occasion, in the conference committee, to state that "Our navy is the most extravagant in the world, while the British navy is the most economical," thus showing that it would require a large book to contain all not known on the subject. He went on to inform the committee that the total amount appropriated for the British navy was but three millions of pounds sterling per annum, which assertion so startled his fellow members that they dropped the discussion to give each other time to obtain further information on the subject.

Now, for the enlightenment of the said committee, we beg leave to state the facts in the case, which are copied from the British navy estimates for 1869, and which is an average estimate for preceding years, a few thousand dollars more or less. We find in the estimates referred to the following net amounts appropriated for the British navy, after deducting estimated extra receipts and repayments to be paid into the exchequer. These amounts foot up £10,238,990. At five dollars the pound sterling this amounts to, in gold, $51,194,950. This in currency would be $61,423,940. Now, by the same authority, we know that labor in England is just one-half of what it is in this country. Men in the dockyards there work ten hours a day, without reading newspapers during working time, and material is one-half the cost it is in the United States, as we can see by referring to our tariff. Therefore, the same number of war vessels that are kept in commission by the British government would cost $122,847,880 per annum if kept in commission by our government, making a difference in the expenses of our navy and that of Great Britain during the last year of $102,847,880 in favor of our establishment. These are calculations that any boy of twelve years can make, and we commend to our legislators the study of their arithmetic.

In 1868 England had in commission one hundred and ninety vessels of war, all told, including line-of-battle ships, iron-cased vessels, frigates, corvettes, sloops, gunnery ships, stationary receiving and depot ships, troop ships, store ships, drill ships, tenders or tugs, guard ships of the coast guard, &c. The United States had in commission sixty-seven vessels, including wooden frigates, sloops, small gunboats, receiving ships, training ships for apprentices, store ships, training ships for midshipmen, tugs, iron-clads, wooden sailing vessels and gunnery ships. None of these exceed a frigate in size, and they number only one-third of the vessels in the British navy. Taking the appropriations for our navy in 1868 and comparing them with the British estimates as above stated, it will be found that our expenditures were only one-sixth of those of the British, and even admitting that the labor and material expenses should be thrown out of the question, our expenditures still remain but one-third of those of the British navy. If, after this, a republican Congress think proper to lay up our navy when the best interests of the country demand that it be put in order, they can do so; but they will be reminded from time to time by figures that cannot lie that there are persons who are not to be deceived by statements put forth in committees calculated to prevent the proper appropriation of money for the national defence.

The following are the estimates for the support of the French navy for the year 1870:—The total estimate for the support of the navy is 162,845,022 francs, equal to $32,569,004 (gold). The number of seamen (exclusive of officers) is 36,630. The number of mechanics, &c., is 23,400. This does not look as if our navy was such a tremendous affair.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—President Grant yesterday sent to the Senate a message, together with a communication from Secretary Fish in relation to the States which have ratified the Fifteenth amendment. The Secretary names thirty States as having transmitted to the Department notices of their having adopted the amendment, and says that in complying with the resolution of the Senate calling for the list, he "has not assumed to anticipate the action of Congress in defining the condition or the relations of any State to the federal government." Mr. Fish does not state the reason why a proclamation has not yet been issued announcing the ratification of the amendment and its incorporation into the constitution.

THE PARK.—The Park is the only thing left sacred from the clutches of city politicians. It is the only thing in the city not degraded and contaminated by some taint of the management of the municipal authorities. It is the pleasure ground of the people, and it must remain such. It must not be turned into a placer for the gold-washing municipal jobbers, nor into a squatting ground for the peanut brigade that now gathers around the City Hall.

Moore Versus Bonnell.

If ever there was a case fitted in a peculiar way to be tried by the feminine judgment it is that of Bonnell versus Moore, recently before the courts in this city. Mr. Bonnell says that he was married to Miss Moore in 1864. Miss Moore says that she has never been married at all. The clergyman who officiated is certain that he married Bonnell to somebody, but cannot identify the lady. In a case of mistaken identity in Boston, a few days since, a young lady concluded that the other fellow must have been the Devil, and cut her throat, as if to hurry away to his arms. It does not appear that Bonnell has any notion that he married the Devil in the form of Miss Moore, and he has not yet cut his throat. Over this Bonnell-Moore case there has apparently been among the "friends" of the parties a great deal of private scandal, and Miss Moore seems to have brought the case into court to silence at once and forever the story that she is married to Bonnell. She naturally argues that if he is married to her he can prove it, and if he cannot prove it she will be free. This is, perhaps, a divorce case in a new shape. There was a marriage, conducted with secrecy, and if the lady did not like the result of the marriage what simpler way to escape than by denying it and putting the husband to the difficult job of proving who he was married to?

SIX BLACK CROWS.—The first gun for the reconstruction of Tennessee was fired yesterday, when a delegation of negroes from that State appeared before the Reconstruction Committee with a formidable document, in which the outrages they suffered at the hands of the Ku Klux were harrowingly described. It is asserted that these colored wards are hunted down like wild animals of the jungles and murdered in cold blood. Shooting, whipping and burning are declared to be of common occurrence, and a poetical allusion is made to the resurrection of "the dark and damning catalogue of inquisitorial punishments" from "its long sleep in the bosom of the dark ages of persecution." The sable persecuted also complain that colored ladies and gentlemen are not allowed to ride in first class cars, and wind up by requesting the speedy protection of Congress. We have no doubt that society is in an unfortunate condition in Tennessee, but it looks very much as if these darkies have painted the picture a trifle too hideous. It is hardly regarded as essential to the easy digestion of a white Tennesseean that he shall kill a nigger before breakfast.

GENERAL PRIM has governed Spain for over a year and a half. He asked the world to believe that he could and would give Spain liberty and prosperity and a new lease of life. Prim has failed, and failed most egregiously. We are not sorry to find that Madrid has found Prim out and expressed itself accordingly. Prim has proved a great failure, and the sooner we cease to hear of him the better. If Spain cannot make more of her own chances we shall soon get tired of her. She had better look sharp.

ADVANTAGE OF WOMEN JURORS.—It has been discussed as a great argument against feminine jurors that they would not agree. It proves a point in their favor that this very obstinacy will prevent them giving up their opinion to avoid the discomfort of several days in the jury box. It has been the reproach of other jurors that "Rogues must hang that jurymen may dine." In other words, men will give up a doubt rather than lose a dinner. This a woman will not do.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.—We are informed by a telegraphic despatch from Chicago, published this morning, that to prevent bloodshed President Riel has released all the prisoners, and that in consequence of this action the English settlers have disbanded their armed force of six hundred men. This is a very simple method of preserving peace, if it even lacks somewhat of dignity.

FIGHTING THEIR POINTS.—The defendants in the election fraud cases in Brooklyn do not mean to come to trial on the main issue if they can help it. The first step of their fight thus far is against the Grand Jury that found the indictment. They move to quash the indictment because the court that convened the Grand Jury adjourned before the Grand Jury found a bill. They failed on this trumpery defence. What next?

YACHTING.

The Cambria and Sappho.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Sappho, as all recollect, was sent abroad by her owner, a shipbuilder, some year or so since, to be sold. Her captain was a most gentlemanly sailor and well qualified to navigate and sail square rigged vessels. Soon after the arrival of the Sappho at Cowes, through various indiscretions and manœuvrings she was inveigled into a race with several of the fastest English yachts, all of them in complete racing trim, on a course around the Isle of Wight, their accustomed racing arena. The Sappho was sparred and canvased as for her Atlantic voyage—eight feet having been taken from each mast, her sails reduced a boom foresail and ballasted with a copious intermingling of paving stones for the occasion. Thus accoutred she started with some three crack cutter and schooner yachts. The Cambria, of the latter class, beat, it is to be hoped easily, this then misrepresentative of American yachts. Forthwith a "crow, sharp as the Needles," went up from the Isle of Wight, the garden of England, responded to by all the nautical chanticleers around Albion's coast. A picture representing the Cambria leading off the Sappho, to the air of "The Girl I've Left Behind Me," was elaborated by a celebrated marine artist and placed in a panel, adding to a series of Cambria victories adorning the dining saloon of that splendid yacht.

Look upon that picture "and now on this." Mr. William Douglas, Rear Commander of the New York Yacht Club, became the owner of the Sappho, had her put in a condition fit to represent a yacht belonging to a member of the New York Yacht Club, made with her the fastest run across the Atlantic on record, challenged all England to a match involving speed and weatherly qualities, was responded to by none except the owner of the Cambria, who, to the surprise only of some yachtmen who knew little, refuses to meet the Sappho with the Cambria, except upon time allowance to the latter, according to Royal Thames measurement rule, which is ridiculed by the most reliable English journals and most of the yachting fraternity, for its nautical bigotry and arbitrary miscalculations, operating disadvantageously to improvement in the modelling of vessels, and unfairly upon the Sappho. But what is to be done with "that picture" in view of this "square concession" that the former race between the Cambria and the Sappho was all a mistake and the yachts wholly misplaced, and that now the same Sappho is able to "re-enact" the doings of the America after a lapse of some seventeen years—what is to be done with "that picture?" Shall we have a special artist to photograph it next August, when the Cambria is in the bay of New York? TRUNTON.

Meeting of the New York Yacht Club.

The second general meeting of the New York Club will be held at Delmonico's, on Thursday, the 24th inst., for the election of members and to receive the report of the committee in charge of the matter of Mr. Ashbury's final proposal to sail the yacht Cambria for the Challenge Cup, and to take action upon said report.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

General Prim Mobbed in Madrid.

Parliamentary Independence in France—The People and the Treasury.

Catholic Imperialism Against Pontifical Secrecy.

Another Vessel Sunk by a British Steamship off Japan.

President Lopez, of Paraguay, Reported "Retreating Northward."

Parliamentary Democracy in England and France.

SPAIN.

Mob Law and Street Argument.

MADRID, March 15, 1870.

Yesterday General Prim was assailed by an anti-conscription mob in this city.

He succeeded in making his escape unhurt.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Caucus—Tactics of the Opposition.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

The *Gaulois*, independent organ, states that a well attended caucus of the members of the party of the left in the Corps Législatif was held last evening, at which it was decided to demand that questions relative to the budget shall hereafter be controlled by that body.

The caucus also adopted a resolution affirming its opposition to the system of the executive creation of credits, granting money, making war and proclaiming neutrality without the authority of the Corps Législatif.

The Cabinet a Unit.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

Semi-official journals contradict the report that differences have arisen between M. Ollivier and Count Daru.

Legislative Privileges.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

The Paris organ of the Court of the Tuileries demands that the Senate resist the ministerial projects likely to despoil that body of its privileges.

The Regicide Conspiracy.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

Nearly all the city journals consider the reported conspiracy against Napoleon's life a fabrication. Private advices go to show that the examination has lasted so long because it is almost impossible to make out an important case.

The same papers deny that the Ministers requested the Emperor to dismiss M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, because he has failed so far to prove the existence of the conspiracy against the Emperor and the State; or that the Ministers opposed an amnesty lest Pietri might thereby escape the responsibility of proving the charges made by the police.

The Army in Rome.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

It is reported that in no case will the French government withdraw its troops from Rome.

The Electoral Franchise.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

The Senate has rejected a petition asking for a modification in the law of universal suffrage.

Freedom of the Press.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

The committee of the Corps Législatif charged with the abolition of the tax on newspapers, advise its abolition.

ROME.

Imperial Lay Pressure on the Council.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

Events in Rome are daily becoming graver. It is reported that the Marquis de Banneville, the French ambassador, left to-day for Paris, and that the ambassador of Austria at Rome has received from his government directions to sustain the demand of Count Daru for the admission of a French representative to the Council.

The Infallibility "Schema."

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

Forty members have signed a demand to the President of the Ecumenical Council that the order of the deliberation be changed, and the *Schema* relating to infallibility be immediately discussed.

The "Sword of St. Peter"—North American Medals.

PARIS, March 15, 1870.

Two hundred Canadians, who have served two years in the Papal Zouaves, passed through this city to-day on their way home. They have a number of flags and medals, presented by his Holiness in consideration of faithful service.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress—The Condition of Ireland.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville explained that the disturbances in Galway and Mayo counties, Ireland, demanded the presence of the troops, and since their arrival quiet had been restored.

The House adjourned.

The Steamship City of Boston.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Pakington said it was reported that the steamer City of Boston left America loaded twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allowed. He gave notice that he should ask the government to inform the House if there was any truth in this report.

Finance and the Colonies.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

It was agreed that the budget should be introduced on the 11th proximo.

Mr. Torrens announced a resolution in favor of colonial self-government, and of enabling colonies like foreign States to guard their own interests.

The Education Bill.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

The debate on the Education bill was resumed.

Mr. Winterbotham expressed dissatisfaction with the measure, considering it in advance of the public needs and wishes.

Lord Robert Montagu denied the necessity of excluding religious teaching from the schools.

Mr. Corrance said statistics showed that most of the parishes in England expended huge sums for drink and nothing for education. The absence of the conscience clause made the title "National Schools" absurd. The bill was faulty in respect to the education of pauper children.

Mr. Beresford-Hope deprecated opposition at this stage. If it was continued the measure would go over to the next session, and strife and discord would follow.

Mr. Palmer thought the settlement now proposed should be final, but such a result would be impossible if the views of the Church, always the educator of the people, were disregarded. Public sentiment was certainly opposed to purely secular education.

Mr. Herbert said the failure of the existing system was owing to its insufficiency. The new measure was valuable because of its provision for compulsory attendance, school boards and rates. In other respects it was defective. He especially objected to its sectarian character.

Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned.

The Public Education Bill.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

In the House of Commons last evening the Compulsory Education bill came up on motion for a second reading.

Mr. Dixon, member for Birmingham, opposed the second reading of the bill, much as he desired free schools, because it was bad in many points. It provides no educational department or normal schools. It makes attendance compulsory, yet grants a year's grace before compulsion becomes operative. Mr. Dixon thought sectarian occupiers should choose school boards, dividing expenses with the State. If religious questions are left within the control of the boards endless dissension must be the consequence.

Freedom of Conscience.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

The London *Times*, in an editorial to-day, expresses its confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude sectarianism, but not religion, from the Educational bill now before that body.

Tax on Knowledge Repeal.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

The journals of England almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, characterizing it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand that, as the times are so easy, this tax be reduced or totally repealed.

A 'Change Dealer's Failure.

LIVERPOOL, March 15, 1870.

Robert Varty, a leading member of the "bears" in the stock market here, has stopped payment.

His liabilities are heavy.

GERMANY.

Criminal Law Reform.

BERLIN, March 15, 1870.

The Reichstag have enacted that political offenders are punishable only when a criminal purpose is demonstrated.

JAPAN.

Another British Steamship in Collision—A Bark Run Down.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

A telegram from Hong Kong to-day chronicles another collision with a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental line. The Sunda recently ran down and sunk the North German bark Carrie & Jane off the coast of Japan.

No particulars are given.

AFRICA.

The Search for Livingstone.

LONDON, March 15, 1870.

Letters just received from Zanzibar, East Coast of Africa, mention that the prevalence of cholera defers the movements of the expedition which recently set out to ascertain the whereabouts of the traveller Dr. Livingstone.

AUSTRIA.

President Grant's Telegraph Congress.

VIENNA, March 15, 1870.

Austria offers to assist as an independent Power at the international congress suggested by General Grant for the protection of telegraph cables, but declines to preside over its deliberations.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Excitement in Washoe Mining Stocks—Billiard Challenge for the Championship of the World—Great Rush to the San Diego Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1870.

Rudolph, the billiard champion of America, offers to play three games with Roberts, Sr., ex-champion of England, for the championship of the world and $10,000, on the following conditions:—If Roberts elects to play the English game it shall be of 1,000 points; if the French game 500 points; if the American game 1,500 points; the game to be played in Paris, or the contestants to toss a coin to determine whether the game shall be played in New York or in London.

The excitement in Washoe mining stocks continues, and there is a general advance in all descriptions of shares in the silver mines of Nevada. Gould & Curry sold to-day at $385, and Savage at $65.

The rush to the San Diego gold mines is unabated. The stages that make the trip overland are crowded daily. The steamer yesterday carried about four hundred gold seekers. Another steamer, with passengers for the same destination, will leave here to-morrow. It is reported that the Chinamen have been driven out of the new mines and several of them killed. San Diego and other towns in the southern portion of the State are being rapidly depopulated.

The market for flour is dull at $4 75 a $5 50. Wheat, quiet. Sales of choice at $1 95 per bushel. Legal tenders, 89½.

RED RIVER.

Disbandment of the Canadian Forces—Dr. Schultz Banished—Delegates to the Dominion Government Appointed.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1870.

The Red River *New Nation* of February 25 says the late threatening movement of the English settlers for the release of the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry has subsided. President Riel, to prevent bloodshed, released all the prisoners, whereupon the English force, numbering 600 men, well organized and armed, disbanded and returned to their homes.

Dr. Schultz has been declared banished from the Territory.

Delegates will shortly leave for Canada to conclude the arrangements with the Dominion government. It is understood that the government is willing to grant all the demands of the Red River people.

GEORGIA.

Treatment of Northerners—Sensation Rumors Denied.

SAVANNAH, March 15, 1870.

The following is one of several similar letters and despatches sent North to-day:—

SAVANNAH, March 15, 1870.

To Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Member of Congress of Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.:—

SIR—As Philadelphians and ex-Union officers, doing business in Savannah, we wish to state that the despatch sent from this city by W. L. Avery, and telegraphed to the newspapers, regarding the treatment of Northern men in this State, is untrue in every particular. We have recently travelled throughout the State and have never experienced such treatment as that alleged by Avery, nor did we hear of any insults being offered to Northern men.

THOMAS J. MALONEY, JR.,
and H. PENNINGTON,
(of Hacker, Maloney & Co.)

S. K. Head, formerly connected with the Boston Press, died here to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. American securities closed buoyant; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 87. Erie Railway shares, 21¾; Illinois Centrals, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 15.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 74f. 42c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 15.—United States five-twenty bonds closed quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 15—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. a 11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Manchester trade advices are more favorable, but do not affect the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 15—4:30 P. M.—Wheat, 8s. 10d. a 8s. 11d. per central for red winter. Flour, 29s. 6d. per bbl. for Western. The receipts of wheat for three days have been 13,500 quarters, of which 12,500 were American. Cheese, 70s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 92s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 64s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 15—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £32 10s. per ton. Turpentine, 29s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 15.—Cloverseed, 49s. per cwt. for American red. Common rosin, 5s. per cwt. Linseed oil active at £32 10s. per ton. Tallow firmer at 40s. 9d. per cwt. Sperm oil firm. Whale oil quiet. Refined petroleum, 1s. 10d. a 1s. 10½d per gallon. Sugar firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 15.—Petroleum closed firm at 57½f.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War—More About Lopez—What Count D'Eu is Going to Do—"The War Practically Over"—The First Division of the Brazilian Army at Home.

LISBON, March 15, 1870.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day, bringing later news from the allied army. The Dictator Lopez had retreated northward to a point near Miranda, in Matto Grasso, a province of Brazil. He was accompanied by a few followers, who were making every effort to pass the frontier into Bolivia. Prince D'Eu, the Allied commander, had made a judicious disposition of his troops, and entertained strong hopes of capturing Lopez and his band before they could escape from Brazilian territory. Now that the war is practically over, the first division of the army of Brazil had returned to Rio Janeiro. They were received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Paraguayan War "Not Practically Over"—The Argentines Again Take the Field.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 23, }
Via LISBON, March 15, 1870. }

Lopez still eludes pursuit. Additional troops from the Argentine provinces are concentrating in Paraguay.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Bill Before Parliament to Incorporate the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal.

OTTAWA, March 15, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day a petition was presented from the Board of Trade and merchants of Oswego praying that the House pass a bill to incorporate the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal. A bill to effect that object was subsequently introduced by Mr. Morrison, and referred to the Railway and Canal Committee.

NEW YORK.

Proposed Annual International Expositions at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 15, 1870.

A petition signed by the leading firms and prominent citizens has been forwarded to Albany, asking the Legislature to grant the City Council of Buffalo authority to lease Terrace Park to the Mechanics' Institute, to erect a mammoth fire-proof building for the purpose of holding international industrial expositions and perpetual bazaar.

Terrace Park, which is located in the heart of the business portion of the city, is accessible to railroad and steamboat depots, and is surrounded on all sides by broad streets. The main building is to cover an area of over 100,000 square feet for the exposition of goods. It is intended to make Buffalo the central point between the East and West for annual exhibitions and national sales depot.

The Shaker Habeas Corpus Case.

HUDSON, March 15, 1870.

A decision was rendered to-day at the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Shaker habeas corpus case of Sarah Ann Barbour, of Staten Island, against Benjamin Gates, trustee of the New Lebanon Shakers, for the alleged unlawful retaining of her child, Marion S. D. Barbour. The order of Judge Miller awarding the child to the mother was affirmed, with costs. This case has been pending since last July and has created a widespread interest, as involving a test whether the Shakers can retain children against the wishes of their parents.

MISSISSIPPI.

Election of State Printer—Reward for the Apprehension of Yerger—Death of a Legislator.

JACKSON, March 15, 1870.

Fisher & Kimball, proprietors of the *Pilot*, the organ of the radical party, were to-day elected State Printers on the second ballot.

Governor Alcorn offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of Yerger.

Hamilton Taylor, member of the Legislature from Harrison county, died last night in this city.

Nothing of importance has yet been considered in the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution—Passage of the Bill Incorporating the Mississippi Valley Levee Company.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1870.

The Legislature has passed a joint resolution abrogating article fifty of the constitution, the question to be submitted to the people at the next general election. This article provides that the Governor shall not be eligible for re-election at the end of his four years' term.

A bill has passed creating the Eighth District Court, with exclusive jurisdiction in matters of mandamus, injunction and *quo warranto* arising under the Intrusion act.

The bill has also passed incorporating the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, giving force and effect to the plans of the Louisville Convention. The capital stock is $50,000,000, with low taxes on acreage and production behind the levees for twenty-one years, in the interest of the company. This bill was passed by a large majority after a long discussion. It looks to a consolidated levee system for the whole lower Mississippi valley, under one management. J. J. Gaines, J. H. Oglesby, A. D. Banks and others are the corporators.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Murder Will Out—Arrest For a Murder Committed in Maryland in 1866—Sentenced For Embezzlement.

BOSTON, March 15, 1870.

Four years ago a wealthy citizen of Prince George county, Md., named William Sayles, was murdered for his money by five negroes, two of whom have been sentenced and hung. At the time of the tragedy it was known that one of the murderers—Mincon Richardson, alias Thomas Johnson—had fled to Massachusetts. He remained at large until a few days since when he was discovered by officer Hammond, of the State police, at a boarding house on Lynde street, where he acted in the capacity of servant. The Maryland authorities were duly informed of the arrest of Richardson and yesterday an official from that State arrived in town and the identity of the man was clearly established, and last evening the prisoner was given into the hands of the Maryland official.

John W. Collins, a clerk in the office of the City Treasurer, who was convicted of being a defaulter to the treasury in several thousand dollars, has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Edward H. Savage was last night nominated and confirmed a Chief of Police; but by subsequent action his confirmation was referred to the Committee on Police.

THE SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

The Snow Three Feet Deep in Minnesota—Suspension of Railroad Travel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15, 1870.

Another heavy snow storm has prevailed all over the Northwest since yesterday, and the trains are more or less blockaded. It is estimated in Minnesota that the snow is three feet deep on a level, and about two feet deep in Wisconsin. At six o'clock this evening it was still snowing.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1870.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul, Minn., states that that region is completely snow-bound. No railroad trains have been run to-day. There is over four feet of snow on a level throughout the upper country.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Work at the Navy Yard continues to lag owing to the lack of funds, and several hundred men have been discharged, temporarily, from departments for which the appropriations are exhausted. These workmen will, however, be taken on again as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill is passed.

The steam sloop-of-war Alaska dropped down to the buoy off the Battery on Monday last. She will probably sail this week.

The steam sloop-of-war Wachusett will be the next vessel placed in commission on this station. It is believed that she is to be attached to the European squadron.

The steam sloop-of-war Shenandoah is fitting out for sea at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.

The steam frigate Colorado, which has been in commission at this station since January 15, is taking on board a spare crank and other machinery, which will detain her for two or three weeks longer. She is a beautiful vessel and attracts the attention and admiration of all visitors to the yard, where she now lies moored to the dock near the foot of the roadway leading from the York street gate.

THE SILK STOCKING PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Can you enlighten the public as to the authority under which the Police Commissioners gave the Deputy Fire Marshal (Brooklyn) a leave of absence to enable him to proceed to Albany and write letters to the copperhead organ in the interest of the "silk stocking democracy?" Are Marble and Tilden driven to such extremes that they must collect news at the expense of the public, who pay said Fire Marshal's salary? *O, altitudo!*

A DISBANDED PATROLMAN.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Caucus of the New York Delegation.

Mr. Kiernan's Supervisors and Police Commissioners Bills Agreed Upon.

Another Project for a Railroad on Broadway.

ALBANY, March 15, 1870.

The New York delegation to the Assembly met in caucus this morning, pursuant to adjournment, with Colonel Murphy in the chair. The caucus was not fully attended, and harmony did not prevail. The bills in relation to the election of Supervisors and the immediate appointment of Commissioners of Police, which were introduced last night and referred to this delegation, were submitted to a sub-committee comprising Messrs. Fields, Kiernan and Hitchman, to amend and report complete. Thus far it was all smooth sailing; but a new crank was developed. Mr. Hennessy wanted to have the provision allowing for the appointment for Inspectors of Schools struck out. He wanted them elected just like they used to be. "Now," he said, "if we want to promote a teacher we can't do it unless the men are willing." Mr. Kiernan said, "Oh, I beg to differ with the gentleman The Inspectors have only to sign the pay-rolls." Mr. Hitchman undertook to inform Mr. Hennessy, but the latter knew better. He is a trustee, and he guessed he knew what he was a talking about; they couldn't transfer any teacher without being interfered with by these men. Mr. Kiernan wanted to know why he allowed it. He replied that he couldn't help it. "Well, then," said Mr. Kiernan, "you don't understand your business as a trustee." "Don't I," said Hennessy, and thereupon a wordy discussion was about to go on when the question was put on Mr. Hennessey's amendment to have the inspectors elected and it was carried. The caucus then adjourned until six o'clock.

On reassembling the sub-committee reported on Police Commissioners and Supervisors' bills, mainly as given in my despatch of yesterday, but made more prompt in the doing away with the present Supervisors and in the appointment of their successors. These amendments brought Mr. Burns to his feet. He saw in the bills noticed the cut direct at two of his firm and latitat friends, Supervisor Roche and M. T. Brennan. The Hon. Dennis fought valiantly for his friends, but without avail, as the sub-committee was ordered to report the bills and charter, as amended, for further consideration. Mr. Hennessy wanted to know what became of his amendment, and was informed the sub-committee had not had time to consider it. The caucus then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Several members of the delegation seem to be captious, cranky and very difficult to please; and it may be safe to assert that the charter will be tinkered so much that the very irons with which the soldering is put on will make more disastrous holes than those which they attempt to stop up.

In the Assembly session this evening a number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The only one containing anything new or worthy of note was that providing for a new charter for the city of Albany and to repeal the act creating the Capitol police, which, after the report of the committee had been disagreed to, was finally passed with a vote of 80 to 1, the negative being M. C. Murphy.

The Excise bill returned by the Senate with the resolution calling for a Committee of Conference was received in the Assembly to-night, with the notice that Senators Creamer, Lord and Parker had been appointed a committee on behalf of the Senate. The resolution was concurred in, and Messrs. Fields, of New York; Jacobs, of Kings; Snow, of Otsego; Franklin, of Erie, and Sniper, of Onondaga, were appointed the committee for the Assembly.

More Broadway Railroads—Additional Privileges to Telegraph Companies—The Excise Law in the Senate—Enlarging the Powers of the Marine Court—Wise Provision in Regard to Railroads in Cities.

ALBANY, March 15, 1870.

Once more the straps have been slipped upon the shaft wheels and the great legislative lathe of the Empire State is whirling away, and the laws are being turned and trimmed and ornamented according to the size and style of the edge tools used by the mighty Solons and furnished by the almighty—lobby.

CROWDS OF POLITICIANS

from the metropolis arrived last evening, and the Delavan and Capitol looked this morning like "The Strikers' Bay," on Park row, and the New York City Hall during the city canvass. The Board of Aldermen, or, at least, a quorum of the Board, are here, and the light in the Capitol to-day is almost blinding. The glare from the snow is bad enough, but add to this the incessant glimmer from the aldermanic diamonds which flash from every quarter, the probable necessity for oculists will, if this sort of thing continues, be very great.

WHAT THEY ARE AFTER

they will not tell just yet. Some say they want to see where they will stand under the new charter; others that they want to see how the tax levy will get along, since the Aldermen refused to have anything to do with it in their Board; others again say they want to take measures by which

THE STATE CAPITOL WILL BE REMOVED TO NEW YORK,

and others still, that they want to take anything they can get a chance at. However that may be, nothing yet has been done to show their intentions, except that the barroom of the Delavan is made for the nonce a headquarters.

THE GREAT WESTCHESTER GAME COCKS,

namely, Haskin and Herring—the ponderous and pounder-ous expounders of law, declaimers for honesty and denouncers of usurpation and political and official dishonesty—are here as massive and as mastiff-like as possible. This afternoon they appeared before the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges and "chawed" each other up in the same style as their great chawing matches were carried on in the county of Westchester, and as fully and exclusively reported in the HERALD at the time.

STEAM CARS IN CITIES

were the subject of a bill introduced to-day by Senator Genet. The bill provides that railroad companies using steam locomotives in cities in which there are 10,000 or more inhabitants shall have a flagman placed at every street crossed by the tracks, who shall warn people of the approach of trains by swinging conspicuously a red flag in the daytime and a red lamp in the nighttime. Failure to do this subjects the company to a fine of $150, and any person injured by reason of any such neglect may recover exemplary damages, and in case of death no limit shall be placed on the amount to be sued for and recovered by the proper surviving relatives of deceased, but it shall be left entirely to the discretion of a jury.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY

may profit much by a bill introduced by Senator Creamer should the bill become a law. Any telegraph company organized under the laws of this State may lease or sell to any other company the property, right, privileges and franchises, whether the last mentioned be organized under the laws of this State or any other State, and payment for the sale or transfer may be made in the stocks, money or property of the purchasing company. This is very good—very good, indeed—giving private corporations power to sell State franchises to other private corporations. Big fish swallow little fish, you know, and the highest stocks, longest purse and tightest squeeze will win. Senator Creamer introduced another bill, which will afford

AN OPENING FOR AMBITIOUS LAWYERS

to run for judgeships in the Marine Court. The bill makes this court a court of record; increases the number of judges to six, lengthens their time to fourteen years each (present incumbents included), makes their salaries the same as those of the Judges of the Common Pleas ($10,000 per annum), without fees or perquisites, and authorizes them to appoint clerks, stenographers and assistants. Good for the Judges of the Marine Court and their friends.

THE EXCISE LAW,

as amended by the Assembly, was up to-day in the Senate and was severely handled. Senator Kennedy—who, although from the region of salt, is not remarkably well preserved—"slung" his "Miss-tur Prez-e-dunt" with all his power and argued for "democratic" principle, and only to "advise the majority from acting injudiciously." Senators Creamer, Murphy, Parker and Lewis, each made very effective speeches *pro and con* and after several hours had been spent in "chin music" the matter was non-concurred in and a conference committee ordered.

BRIDGING THE NORTH RIVER

is a subject, among other things, at present engaging the attention of Mr. George Plunkett, of the Twenty-second ward. George thinks that nobody wants to buy that Weehauken ferry and run it "for fun," as the present owners are doing, so he is preparing a bill to take the preliminary steps in throwing a bridge across from Manhattan Island to some point on the Palisades. More impracticable feats have been accomplished, and George seems determined to probe the subject. Each visitor to the floor of the House may now be denominated a

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,

as he must obtain a ticket of leave from the Speaker to enter on the floor. This rule annoys many of the lobbyists very much, and the anterooms are consequently much frequented and crowded during the day. Among the visitors to-day was the original "Ticket of Leave Man," Mr. Florence, who is quite a favorite here (this being his native town.) He received many compliments from parties present, and remained awhile enjoying the serio-comic drama being performed by the Assembly.

OYSTERS.

A bill for the regulation of the oyster trade, introduced by Mr. Owen Cavanagh, is now before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and will in all probability be reported favorably. It provides that all property in oysters and all vessels and shares of vessels engaged in the oyster trade, owned in this State, shall be assessed in the same manner as other personal property, and that any assessor who shall fail to carry out the provisions of this act shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished therefor.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD

was also taken in hands by Irving, who introduced a bill reducing the fare from eleven cents to six cents, and compelling the company to keep the pavement in repair on their road from Canal street to 125th street.

THE CANAL DEBT FUNDING BILL,

introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to-day, was brought here by Messrs. Henry, of New York, and Hatch, of Buffalo, on behalf of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Citizens' Association, Shipowners' Association and the Commercial Union. It is understood the provisions of the bill meet the approval of Messrs. Comstock, Evarts, Porter, Ganson and other eminent jurists, statesmen and business men.

ANOTHER BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The following are the provisions of the bill for the construction of a surface railroad in Broadway, introduced by Mr. Irving, which, he said, was sent to him for presentation by several gentlemen in New York:—

Section one provides that Henry Leonard, Thomas Banks, Richard Cunningham, John Cavanagh, Butler H. Bixby, John Leonard and some fifty others and their assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad, with a double or single track, in the city of New York, and to convey passengers thereon, for compensation, through, upon and along the following route or routes in the said city, to wit:—Commencing at South ferry, at the foot of Whitehall street, and running thence through and along Whitehall street and Broadway, with a double or single track, to the upper side of the Bowling Green; thence through and along Broadway, with a double track, to Union square; thence, with a double track on the east side of Union square, to and through Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street; thence through and along Twenty-third street, with a double track, to Lexington avenue; through and along Lexington avenue, with a double track, to its northerly termination, to be extended to such northerly termination as fast as said avenue is opened, graded and paved, with branches therefrom, with double tracks, through and along Sixtieth, Seventy-second and 110th streets to the Central Park; also connecting, with a double track in Broadway, at the upper side of the Bowling Green, to, through and along Broadway, State and Whitehall streets, with a single or double track, to the said South ferry, together with the necessary turnouts, switches and convenient stands for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad on the said route or routes; and the said grantees and their assigns may, by agreement with the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, connect their said railroad by a double track with the tracks of the said Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company at the west side of Union square, and agree with that company for the use of any portion of their railroad above Fourteenth street, and run upon and use the same accordingly.

Section two provides that the same license fee shall be paid to the city as by other railroads, and the same fare charged.

Section three provides for running on other railroad tracks and for acquiring title to property, as prescribed in the general Railroad act.

Section four prohibits the building of any other railroad on Broadway below Fourteenth street, except to cross the same.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 15, 1870.

Mr. Tweed reported a bill for the relief of the congregation Ahawath, of New York city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Marine Court of New York, and increasing the number of justices thereof; also relative to taxation loans secured by mortgages upon real estate.

By Mr. PIERCE—To incorporate the Association of the Bar of the city of New York.

By Mr. CREAMER—Allowing telegraph companies to lease or sell their property to other companies on a three-fifths vote of the directors, and also of the stockholders.

By Mr. CREAMER—Prohibiting a reduction of salaries to the members of the police force of New York under any law heretofore passed.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the act to extend Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

The Military Code; incorporating the National Homeopathic Medical College of the city of New York.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Assembly amendments to the Excise law were announced.

Mr. CREAMER moved to non-concur, and that a committee of conference be appointed. Debate ensued.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to non-concur in the amendment to the eighth section relative to the Frontier Police Commissioners acting as licensed commissioners. Carried—28 to 1—Mr. Hubbard.

Other amendments were non-concurred in.

The motion to non-concur with other amendments and appoint a Conference Committee was adopted—15 to 9.

Messrs. Creamer, Lord and Parker were appointed the Conference Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 15, 1870.

Mr. JACOBS reported the annual Supply bill.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Ione Yacht Club of New York; amending the charter of the Insurer's Own Insurance Company; relative to carrying and the use of pistols, holding as indictable for murder persons using a pistol claimed to be in self defence.

The bill to provide for erecting a public market in the Thirteenth ward, New York, was lost—55 to 35.

Mr. PLUNKETT moved its reconsideration and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MOONEY—Extending time for the collection of taxes in Richmond county. Read and passed. Also incorporating the Westchester County Milk Company.

By Mr. CAVANAGH—Relative to rates of wharfage in New York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. IRVING—Authorizing the New York and Midland Railroad to consolidate with other roads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—Providing for paying money due the First New York regiment Mexican Volunteers; also to appoint a public administrator in Kings county.

By Mr. MOSELY—Amending the act to extend Prospect Park.

By Mr. CLARK—Authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to remove certain railroad tracks in that city.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Incorporating the New York Law School.

By Mr. FLANNIGAN—Incorporating the Loan Exchange Warehouse Company of New York.

By Mr. IRVING—For a railroad in Broadway, Lexington avenue and other streets in New York; also to reduce the Eighth Avenue New York Railroad fare; also for a railroad in Lexington avenue and other streets in New York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to jurors in New York.

By Mr. BERGEN—To incorporate the Polytechnic Association of New York.

By Mr. MITCHELL—Amending the act authorizing the New York and New Haven Company to extend its line.

By Mr. FREAR—To provide for the payment of the canal debt.

By Mr. WHITE—Relative to public holidays as to the payment of protested paper.

By the SPEAKER—Relative to the pneumatic passage of packages, &c., from New York to Brooklyn.

By Mr. BURNS—Amending the act incorporating life and health insurance companies for the better protection of policy holders.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the charter of the city of Brooklyn.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—

In relation to the Brooklyn Free School of Design, allowing $1,000 per annum to be raised by tax for its support; amending the act for the better protection of minors, requiring records when bound out, so they may be traced, and that their religious belief shall not be interfered with.

Providing for the printing of session laws under the direction of the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

Prohibiting the adulteration of food, drink and medicine.

Regulating the sale of leaf tobacco.

To improve Sedgwick avenue, Morrisania.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill for the organization of safe deposit companies.

Also chartering the Associated Hotel Company of New York.

The Senate resolution asking for a Conference Committee on the Excise law was received, and Messrs. Fields, Jacobs, Snow, Franklin and Sniper were appointed such committee.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Colonel Samuel A. Moore, of New Britain, formerly of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteer, has been nominated for the State Senate of Connecticut from the Hartford district. Elisha Johnson, of Hartford, is the democratic nominee for the First district.

The Boston *Traveller* calls the action of the New Hampshire State Central Committee previous to the late election "blundering boobyism."

An effort is being made to get Assemblyman Oates out of the way as a candidate for member of Congress from the Nevada City Congressional district, by sending him to England as Commissioner of Immigration.

A Gainesville (Fla.) paper sums up the doings of the late Legislature of that State as follows:—

To sum up:—Fourteen railroad charters were granted and nearly as many more for improvement and navigation companies; one judge impeached, fourteen millions of Florida bonds voted away and perhaps 6,000,000 acres of land.

That may be called progress—radical progress.

ANOTHER MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

An Iron-clad, with All on Board, Missing.

HAS SHE GONE DOWN?

While both the Old and New Worlds are anxiously watching the Atlantic and grasping at every floating spar for tidings of the long absent City of Boston there comes a cry from a hundred families for some word from another richly-freighted ship that has now been gone three months. About the 1st of December the iron-clad Atlanta, or Triunfo, as she was last christened, left Philadelphia for Port au Prince. She had been purchased by the then existing Salnave government of Hayti, and was officered by young men; nearly all of whom had formerly belonged to the United States navy. She had two Haytien senators on board, the wife of the commanding officer, and a crew of over a hundred men recruited in Philadelphia, making in all one hundred and twenty souls.

Since the day she steamed down the Delaware to the ocean on her voyage to the West Indies nothing has been received from any one on board. Some time ago there was a report published that the Atlanta had been wrecked on Fortune Island, but that statement was subsequently denied, and the friends of the missing vessel, in the absence of all intelligence from her, after waiting many weeks, have been reduced to the last extremity of hope for the safety of those on board. Numerous letters have been received at the HERALD office making inquiry concerning the missing iron-clad, and arriving vessels have been daily interrogated for some clue to her fate, but as yet nothing can be learned on the subject. It is possible that she may have been wrecked on some lonely, uninhabited island, and that her officers and crew are still existing upon it, waiting for a passing sail, but the unfitness of the heavily-plated hulk for encountering the storms of the ocean gives rise to the most gloomy apprehensions that she has foundered and gone down with every soul. The numerous marine news agents of the HERALD on the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies are all on the look out for some key to the mystery of the absent vessel, and it is not improbable that her survivors may yet be found. As so many persons are seeking news of the iron-clad at this office all shipmasters who may read this in the Gulf or among the islands should forward promptly to the HERALD whatever information they may possess tending to throw light upon the Atlanta's fate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Professor Peirce, of Boston; N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago, and Dr. L. J. Jordan, of San Francisco, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel J. L. Anderson, of Louisville; Dr. P. Bach, of Michigan; Dr. Gale and Dr. E. Dennington, of Massachusetts; Colonel E. E. Sprague, of Albany; Colonel W. S. Rice, of Indiana; Colonel G. W. Cochrane, and Dr. J. Van Rensick, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel McIvor, of New York; T. Maynard, of Boston, and C. A. Hale, of New London, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Isaac Buchanan, and W. A. Thompson, of Canada; Israel Garrard, of Morristown, N. J., and R. M. Verplanck, of Fishkill, are at the Everett House.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Colonel W. Osborne, of Waterville; General F. A. Starring, of Washington; Mr. Buckingham, of Norwich; Colonel Bissel, of Connecticut; Colonel B. Bullum, of Rhode Island, and Judge Jewett, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Tidball, Colonel L. P. Jocelyn and Captain J. E. Hyde, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Thomas J. Hayward, of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, March 15—6 P. M.

There was a more quiet condition of affairs to-day owing to the steadier feeling in the gold market.

GOLD COMPARATIVELY FIRM.

The transactions in the precious metal were less excited than any day since the great decline commenced, and the fluctuations were limited to a margin of about three quarters per cent, the earliest sales before the board being made as low as 111¾, from which there was a steady advance to 112¾, which, p int was barely touched soon after two o'clock, when it became known in the Gold Room that after a brief contest in the House of Representatives the Funding bill had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means instead of the Committee on Banking and Currency, its assignment to the former being regarded as fatal to its chances of passage in the form it left the Senate. The Gold Room is, however, becoming very obtuse to these Washington telegrams. A piece of intelligence such as the above would, a few weeks ago, have produced great excitement; but after the movement to 112¾ the market became quiet and dull. Here the cable reported an advance to 91 for five-twenties in London and a firm market for cotton in Liverpool and gold declined again to 111¾, closing finally at a reaction to 111¾ a 112. The foreign exchange market was heavy, quiet and dull on the basis of 107¾ a 108 for the various grades of bankers' sixty day sterling bills. The chief fluctuations in gold were as follows:—

10 A. M.	111¾	2:06 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	112¾	3 P. M.	112⅜
11:03 A. M.	112¾	4 P. M.	111¾
12 M.	111¾	5 P. M.	111¾
1 P. M.	112¾	6:30 P. M.	111¾ a 112
2 P. M.	112¾		

Holders of gold had their balances carried at rates ranging from three to five per cent. The Silesia to-day took out $47,000 in specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$62,178,500
Gold balances	1,676,777
Currency balances	1,340,528

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was irregular, with rates on extreme quotations ranging from four to seven per cent. The general business was at five to six per cent. Four and seven per cent were the exceptions the former on government, the latter on stock collaterals. In the earlier hours of business lenders were disposed to discount the activity which is expected during the month of April, and hence some borrowers paid as high as seven per cent on call. Before three o'clock, however, lenders were offering money as low as five per cent on good stock collaterals to prime houses. The banks are doing nothing in paper. On the street the rates for first class double name acceptances range from seven to nine, and for single names from seven to twelve per cent.

STOCKS WEAK AND DECLINED.

The absence of any special strength in the gold market left the stock market without tone and rendered it susceptible to a rather sharp decline in some of the stocks which are without the support of the bull cliques. A "bear" attack of great force on Pacific Mail and Western Union carried the former down to 32¾ and the latter to 32¾, while in the railways a sharp assault on Northwest common took it to 70¾. These and the Vanderbilt shares were the most active features of the day, the latter being strong and yielding but slightly in the depression of the general list. Lake Shore and Rock Island also were strong. Late in the afternoon the "bear" movement was directed against St. Paul, which declined to 60¾. The market at the close was extremely dull, with prices showing a recovery from the lowest of the day. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 60¾ bid; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 11¾ a 12. Mariposa, 9 a 9¾; do. preferred, 18½ a 21; do. certificates, 49¾ a 50; Pacific Mail, 34¾ a 34¾; Boston Water Power, 17¾ a 17¾; Adams Express, 61¾ a 62¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 20¾ a 20¾; American Express, 38¾ a 38¾; United States Express, 49¾; Merchants' Union Express, 6 bid; New York Central consolidated, 97¾ a 97½; do. scrip, 95¾ a 95¾; Harlem, 143 a 144½; Erie, 24¾ a 25¾; do. preferred, 41¾ a 44; Reading, 96¾ a 97; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 86¼ a 86¾; Illinois Central, 141 a 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¾ a 98; Chicago and Northwestern, 71¾ a 71¾; do. preferred, 86 a 86¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 74½; Rock Island, 118¾ a 119¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 61¾ a 61¾; do. preferred, 74¾ a 74¾; Toledo and Wabash, 45 a 46¼; do. preferred, 73 a 74; Fort Wayne, 95½ bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾ a 29; Delaware and Lackawanna, 102 a 103¾; New Jersey Central, 102¾ a 103; Chicago and Alton, 112 a 113¾; do preferred, 113 a 114½; Morris and Essex, 90 a 91; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 105½ bid; do. preferred, 105½ bid; Dubuque and Sioux City, 103 a 108¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¾ a 19¾.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks to-day were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. Consolidated	98	97½
New York Central & Hudson Scrip	95¾	95
Harlem	144	143¾
Erie	25	24¾
Reading	97	96¾
Lake Shore	86¾	86¼
Wabash	46¼	45½
Northwestern	72¾	70¾
Northwestern preferred	86¾	85¾
Rock Island	119¾	118¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	95½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	61¾	60¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74¾	73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	28¾
New Jersey Central	103	102¾
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	32¾

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government market was heavy in early dealings, but became steady at the noon and afternoon boards, and closed firm with the following street prices:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 112¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 115 a 115¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109 a 109½; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109 a 109¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, January and July, 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109 a 109¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109¼ a 109½; do. ten-forties, registered, 105¾ a 106; do. do., coupon, 106 a 106¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

The Southern State bonds were steady and in some instances firmer, the new North Carolinas being especially strong and in demand. The Virginias were better and the South Carolinas active, the latter on a demand from insurance companies to deposit at Columbia as collateral security for policies issued in the State. The Louisianas were active and firm. The following were the latest street prices of the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 59 a 59¾; do., new, 50¾ a 50¾; do., five per cent, 42 a 44; Virginia, ex coupon, 73¾ a 73; do., new, 69 a 70; do., registered stock, 58¾ a 59; do., registered, 1856, 65 a 67; do., registered, 1867, 61 a 62; Georgia sixes, 82 a 84; do. sevens, 93 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47¾ a 47¾; do., new, 28 a 29; do., special tax, 20¾ a 23½; Missouri sixes, 93; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 74 a 75; do. levee sixes, 73¾ a 75¾; do. do. eights, 84¾ a 85; Alabama eights, 97 a 98; do. fives, 71 a 73; South Carolina sixes, 83 a 90; do., new, 83¾ a 83½; do., registered stock, 80 a 85; city of Memphis sixes, 51 a 51¾; city of Atlanta eights, 80 a 85; city of Savannah sevens, 86 a 87; city of New Orleans consolidated, 75 a 76; do. do., railroad issue, 71 a 72; Mobile and Ohio, sterling, 75 a 76; do. eights, 87 a 89; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage, 76 a 77; do. second mortgage, 58 a 60; Memphis and Charleston first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. second mortgage, 70 a 77; do. stock, 46 a 47; Greenville and Columbus Railroad, guaranteed, 75 a 77; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by State of Georgia, 82 a 83; Louisiana sevens, 74 a 76; do. eights 83 a 84.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the result of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$81,303,476
Gold receipts	574,487
Gold payments	63,897
Gold balance	75,442,970
Currency receipts	183,192
Currency payments	264,185
Currency balance	4,969,613
General balance	81,568,497
Customs	464,000

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad during the month of February show an increase of $30,971 over last year.

The Fort Wayne directors announce the third quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable April 5, the books closing March 21.

The Hudson River, Mahopac and Boston Railroad is the name of a proposed railway starting from Croton station or landing on the Hudson river, thirty-five and a half miles from the City Hall, as its western terminus, and running through the valleys to Lake Mahopac and Carmel, thence to Brewster's station, connecting at the latter point with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to Boston. It will also connect with the New York, Harlem and Albany Railroad, the Lake Mahopac and Golden's Bridge Railroad and the New York and Boston Railroad.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

The Charleston *Republican*, in a *resumé* of the financial measures adopted at the recent session of the Legislature, after referring to the establishment of a financial agency in this city and the enactment of a law to pay the interest in coin, says:—

Following this measure, and in admirable keeping with it, are several other financial measures, to which we wish to call especial attention. First, the act requiring all insurance companies doing business in the State to deposit, for the protection of policy holders, the sum of $50,000 in funds of the State, has practically retired nearly a million and a half of our bonds. Next in order, and of similar effect is the act authorizing trustees and those holding fiduciary positions to invest all trust funds in the public bonds or stock of the State. Hitherto there has been no species of investments which were by law a protection to trustees, guardians or executors. The direct effect of this will be to induce the investment of probably not less than $1,000,000 of trust funds in the bonds or stocks of the State. Another measure of immense influence on our financial interests is the act commonly called the "Sinking Fund act," which authorizes the sale of all unproductive State property and the immediate investment of the proceeds in the redemption of our own obligations. This measure alone according to careful calculations, will redeem from $700,000 to $800,000 of our bonds in the next six months. And this process will continue, as new revenues are devoted to the Sinking Fund, until our entire public debt will be in course of rapid extinction. The next measure vitally affecting our finances is the amendment to our general tax law, which wipes out the old, vicious system of prohibitions and injunctions by our courts upon the collection of taxes. Under this law, pending litigation, the collection of taxes proceeds, and, if the final decision of the courts is adverse to the State, a short and simple mode is provided for the repayment of the taxes unlawfully collected. In the great money centre of our country our State credit is now mightily established, and a rigid adherence to our present policy is all that is needed to secure, beyond chance, what we now possess.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 15—10:15 A. M.

$7000 US 5-20, c, '67..... 113¾
3000 do..... 113¾
4000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 109¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '65, n... 109¾
32500 US 5-20, c, '67..... 109
1000 do..... 109¾
10000 do..... 109¾
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c..... 103¾
10000 do..... s5 103⅝
7000 US 5's, 10-40, r..... 103⅝
2000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 109¾
1000 do..... c 109¾
25000 do..... b3 109¾
20000 US 5's, currency..... 115
18000 Tenn 6's, n..... 58½
20000 Tenn 6's, n..... 58¾
10000 do..... 58¾
5000 do..... 58¾
20000 Va 6's, ex cou..... 69¾
10000 do..... 69¾
5000 do..... 69¾
10000 do..... 70
10000 Va 6's, new..... 69¾
5000 Georgia 7's..... 85½
100 N Car 6's..... s60 47½
2000 N Car 6's, new... 23½
2000 do..... 23
6000 Mo 6's..... 92¾
5000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo bs 92¾
5000 La 6's, b..... 73
2000 La 6's, b..... 73
5000 La 6's..... 85¾
5000 South Car 6's..... 50
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w, b 93
1000 do..... b cash 94
40000 Brooklyn 6's, gold 95
10000 N Y Central 6's, '76 97¾
50000 do..... 97¾
1000 Erie 8d mtg..... 85¾
1,1000 Erie 8th mtg..... 87½
10000 Cen P RR g bds..... 84¾
2000 U Pac RR 1st m... 85
17000 do..... 85¾
5000 Alt & T H 1st..... 95¾
10000 Pac R of Mo 7s..... 85
6000 Chic & N W 1st m... 80
2000 Great West 8d m... 79½
4000 Morris & Essex 1st m 102
20000 Mor & Es 7s m..... 95½
22000 Ohio & Miss con bs 84
5000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d... 96
9000 Mil & St Paul 1st pf 90

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$40000 US 6's, '81, reg... 114¾
2000 do..... 114¾
40000 US 5's, '81, con... 113¾
5000 do..... 113¾
30000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 110¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '64..... 109
1000 do.....small 108¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 109¾
1000 do..... 109½
$15000 Tenn 6's, ex cou.. 59
5000 do..... 59½
50000 Tenn 6's, n..... 58
1000 Va 6's, ex cou..... 70½
10000 do.....bs cash 71¼
10000 do.....2d cash 71¾
10000 N Car 6's..... 47¾
4000 Louisiana 6's..... 74½
30000 N C 6's, n..... 24¾
30000 S C 6's, n...Feb'y 53
20000 do.....s5 53¾
5000 Stb & T 1st m bs 87¾
5000 Louisiana 6's..... 87
5000 M & Ep 1st m..... 102
1000 C, C & Ind C 1st..... 84
20 Am Metropolitan Bk 140
500 West U Tel..... 32¾
200 do..... 32¾
200 do..... 32⅝

$3000 Tenn 6's, ex con.. 59
5000 do..... 59½
50000 Tenn 6's, n..... 58
1000 Va 6's, ex cou..... 70½
10000 do.....bs cash 71¼
10000 do.....2d cash 71¾
10000 N Car 6's..... 47¾
2000 do.....c 47¾
2000 do.....b3 47¾
10000 N Car 6's, new... 23½
2000 do..... 23
6000 Mo 6's..... 92¾
5000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo bs 92¾
5000 La 6's, b..... 73
2000 La 6's, b..... 73
5000 La 6's..... 85¾
5000 South Car 6's..... 50
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w, b 93
1000 do.....bs cash 94
40000 Brooklyn 6's, gold 95
10000 N Y Central 6's, '76 97¾
50000 do..... 97¾
1000 Erie 8d mtg..... 85¾
1,1000 Erie 8th mtg..... 87½
10000 Cen P RR g bds..... 84¾
2000 U Pac RR 1st m... 85
17000 do..... 85¾
5000 Alt & T H 1st..... 95¾
10000 Pac R of Mo 7s..... 85
6000 Chic & N W 1st m... 80
2000 Great West 8d m... 79½
4000 Morris & Essex 1st m 102
20000 Mor & Es 7s m..... 95½
22000 Ohio & Miss con bs 84
5000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d... 96
9000 Mil & St Paul 1st pf 90

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, ex con.. 59
5000 do..... 59½
50000 Tenn 6's, n..... 58
1000 Va 6's, ex cou..... 70½
10000 do.....bs cash 71¼
10000 do.....2d cash 71¾
10000 N Car 6's..... 47¾
2000 do.....c 47¾
2000 do.....b3 47¾
10000 N Car 6's, new... 23½
2000 do..... 23
6000 Mo 6's..... 92¾
5000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo bs 92¾
5000 La 6's, b..... 73
2000 La 6's, b..... 73
5000 La 6's..... 85¾
5000 South Car 6's..... 50
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w, b 93
1000 do.....bs cash 94
40000 Brooklyn 6's, gold 95
10000 N Y Central 6's, '76 97¾
50000 do..... 97¾
1000 Erie 8d mtg..... 85¾
1,1000 Erie 8th mtg..... 87½
10000 Cen P RR g bds..... 84¾
2000 U Pac RR 1st m... 85
17000 do..... 85¾
5000 Alt & T H 1st..... 95¾
10000 Pac R of Mo 7s..... 85
6000 Chic & N W 1st m... 80
2000 Great West 8d m... 79½
4000 Morris & Essex 1st m 102
20000 Mor & Es 7s m..... 95½
22000 Ohio & Miss con bs 84
5000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d... 96
9000 Mil & St Paul 1st pf 90

150 shs Am Mer U Ex... 58½
100 Quick Mm..... 11¾
400 Pac M SS Co..... 34¾
200 N Y C & H RR... 97¾
200 do..... 97¾
100 do.....b c 97¾
100 do.....b c 97¾
100 Erie RR..... 24¾
200 Chic & N W RR...b c 70¾
100 do..... 71¼
100 do..... 71¾
100 do.....b c 72
100 do..... 72¼
200 Adams Ex..... 62¾
20 U S Express..... 38¾
25 Am Mer U Ex..... 38¾
100 Wells, Fargo Ex and 20¾
200 Pac Mail SS Co..... 35¾
100 do..... 35¾
200 do..... 35¾
100 do..... 35¾
500 do.....b c 35¾
200 do..... 35¾
200 Erie RR..... 24¾
200 Harlem RR..... 144
200 L S & M S RR..... 89¾
100 do.....b c 89¾
27 Illinois Central..... 142
300 Chic & N W RR..... 71¾
50 do..... 71¾
100 & N Y pref..... 86¾
200 Chic & Ri RR..... 118¾
27 Mil & St Paul RR..... 61¾
100 do.....b cash 61¾
27 Tol, Wab & W RR..... 45¾
50 Tol, Wab & W pf..... 74
10 Ft W & C RR gtd..... 91
25 do..... 91¾
30 do..... 92
200 Al & Ter H RR..... 27
500 Ohio & Miss RR...b c 29¾
197 Pitt, Ft W & C..... 102¾
32 N J RR..... 117
5 do..... 116
100 N Y & N H RR scrip 13
100 H & St Jo RR..... 103
20 H & St Jo RR pf..... 76½
100 N J Central RR..... 103
5 Chic & Alt RR scrip. 109

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32¾ a 32¾	Northwestern	71 a 71¾
Pacific Mail	33¾ a 33¾	Northwestern pf	86 a 87
N Y Central con	97¾ a 97¾	Rock Island	118¾ a 119
N Y Cen scrip	95¾ a 95¾	St Paul	60¾ a 60¾
Erie	24¾ a 25	St Paul pf	73¾ a 73¾
Reading	96¾ a 97	Ohio & Miss	28¾ a 29
Lake Shore	86¼ a 86¾	N J Central	102¾ a 103
Pittsburg	98 a 99		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, March 15—5 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 2 packages. The demand for pot was only moderate, but the receipts being small the market was steady and firm at $7 35 a $7 50. Pearl were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations.

BEESWAX was slow of sale, though prices were firm. A few small lots were sold within the range of 38c. a 40c.

CHICORY.—German was quoted at 7½c. a 8½c., without sales of moment.

COCOA.—No sales were reported, the demand being light. Prices, however, were steady and firm, closing at 12½c. a 13c. gold, for Guayaquil, in bond, and 20c. a 21c. for Maracaibo, do.

CORDAGE was moderately active at steady prices. Manila was quoted at 22c. a 23c. Sisal rope at 20½c., tarred Russia at 17c. and bolt rope at 20c.

CANDLES.—The market was extremely quiet, there being no demand except for retail lots, and prices were nearly at former quotations. Western and city sperm candles were quoted at 37c. a 39c., sperm at 47c. a 49c., and patent at 50c.

COPPER.—The market for Ingot was very quiet, the demand being light and prices nearly. At the close 19½c. a 19¾c. was demanded, but buyers were unwilling to pay over 19c. The sales were 150,000 lbs. at 19¼c. a 19½c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, but prices were quite steady at our quotations. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14¾c. a 14¾c.; fair do., 15c. a 15¼c.; good do., 15¾c. a 16c.; prime do., 16c. a 16¼c.; extreme fine lots, 16¾c. a 17c.; Java, 20c. a 21½c.; Singapore, 19c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 18½c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 16¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18¼c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16½c.; Costa Rica, 14¾c. a 15¾c.; Savanilla, 16c. a 17¾c.; Manilla, 15c. a 16c.; Mexican, 15c. a 15¾c., all gold, duty paid; St. Domingo, 9½c. a 10¼c., gold, in bond.

COTTON.—With an active demand, mainly for export, and only moderate offerings, the market was firmer and prices appreciated about ⅛c. per lb., closing strong at the improvement. Including 175 bales to arrive, the sales were 4,000 bales, of which 2,167 were for export, 919 for spinning, 79 on speculation, and 1,837 in transit. There was a good business transacted in future deliveries, and prices advanced ⅛c. a 1c. per lb., the market, however, closing weak at the improvement. The sales were 800 bales, March low middling for April, at 20½c. a 21c., 800 do. for May at 20½c., 1,800 do. for dc. at 21c., 100 do. at 21¼c., 200 do. for June at 20¾c., 1,000 do. for do. at 21c., 300 do. for July at 20¾c. a 21c., and late yesterday 400 do. for April at 20¾c., 200 do. for May at 20¾c. a 20¾c. and 400 do. for June at 20¾c. The closing quotations were as follows:—

	Uplands and Mobile and Florida.	Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17½	17¾	18	18½
Good ordinary	19¾	20	20	20¼
Low middling	21	21¼	21¾	22¼
Middling	22	22¼	22½	23¼
Good middling	23½	23¾	24	24¾

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, the offerings of ships not at all seeking steamly, and rates were generally lower. The chartering business was very quiet, the demand for all classes of vessels being light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 1,100 bales cotton at ⅛d. a 5-16d.—a decline; 80 boxes bacon at 25s. and 1,200 bushels wheat at 6½d. To London, 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s., and, per steamer, 850 boxes cheese at 50s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 22,500 bushels wheat at 6½d. and 600 casks at 25d. The charters were:—A bark, 168 tons, to Pernambuco, general cargo, on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 8,869 bbls. flour, 268 bbls. and 3,330 packages corn meal, 13,960 bushels wheat, 8,625 bu. corn, 3,540 do. oats, 1,810 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour ruled more steady under a better demand at yesterday's prices. The sales were about 7,600 bbls. Southern flour was more active, but lower for the low grades; sales were 1,200 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a fair demand and a small supply; the sales were 300 bbls. Corn meal was dull and prices were heavy and nominal at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 40 a $4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 10 a 5 50
Choice do	5 50 a 6 00
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 00
Extra do	5 10 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 5 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00 a 9 25
Southern superfine	4 60 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 20 a 5 40
Corn meal, city	4 80 a 4 70
Corn meal, Jersey	4 25 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60 a 5 05

—Wheat was dull and 1c. a 2c. lower to sell. The sales comprised about 35,000 bushels at $1 for rejected spring, $1 14 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1 25 for red Western, $1 27 for amber winter in store and $1 28 a $1 29 for white. Corn was steady for new and nominally $1 03 a $1 05 for old. The sales were about 30,000 bushels at 85c. a 86c. for new mixed, 86c. a $1 01 for new yellow and $1 02 for old do. Oats were steady, but dull. Sales 20,000 bushels, in lots, at 59c. a 61c. for State and 55c. a 57c. for Jersey and Southern. For prime Western in store 54c. was bid. Rye was dull at 98c. a 1 27 for State and Western. About 1,500 bushels were sold within the range of these prices. Both barley and barley malt were dull and prices were nominal.

GUNNIES were dull, but firm. Bags were quoted at 18c. a 19½, and cloth at 14c., gold, in bond, on the spot, and 15c., do., to arrive.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady and firm at 85c. a $1 for shipping, $1 10 a $1 30 for retail lots, $1 a $1 10 for long rye straw and 85c. for short do.

HEMP.—The market was dull and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominally 11½c., gold, for Manila; 8½c. a 9c., do., for jute; 11½c., do., for Sisal; 9½c., do., for Tampico; in bond; $2 50, do., for clean Russia and $2 60 a $2 70, do., for Italian.

HOPS.—The business was light, the sales being confined to small lots to supply the immediate necessities of brewers. There was some demand for export, but prices 2c. a 3c. below those demanded. Holders are indisposed to grant any concession from present prices to effect sales, believing that an active demand for both export and consumption will prevail soon. Prices range from 15c. a 28c. for common to choice grades; the latter are held by some parties as high as 30c. a 32c.

HORN.—The market for Scotch pig was dull, the demand being light, but prices were unchanged, closing at $22 50 a $23 for Eglinton, and $23 50 a $24 for Gartsherrie; 50 tons Calmess were sold on private terms; American was slow of sales, and prices were heavy and nominal at $24 for No. 1, and $22 a $23 for No. 2; sales 110 tons, at $23. Of old double-headed rails 250 tons were sold at private terms; refined bar was quiet but steady at $32 50, while rails were steady at $27 gold for English, and $76 a $77 currency for American.

LATH.—With fair offerings, and but little demand the market was dull and heavy. Sales 50,000, part at $2 50, which was the closing price.

LEAD.—Ordinary foreign was dull and nominal at $6 20 gold; we heard of no sales of moment.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, there being but little demand, and prices were heavy and nominal at our last quotations. Sales, 225 bbls. New Orleans at 75c. a 77c., by auction, 38 hhds. Demerara at 58c. and 119 do. Port Rico at 52c. a 55c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was fairly active, the demand being mostly speculative, and prices advanced 1c. a 1½c. per gallon, merchantable lots being generally held at the close at 42½c. Sales were made of 90 bbls., part, if not all, at 42c., and other sales, amounting to about 1,000 bbls., were reported. Rosin was dull for all kinds. Prices, however, were unchanged. Sales 350 bbls. No. 2 at $5 75 a $5 75, $50 do., strained and No. 2 at $5 75 a $5 75, and 625 do. No. 2, No. 1 and pale at $6 37½ a $6 75. We quote:—Strained, $5 a $5 12½; No. 2, $5 12½ a $5 50; No. 1, $5 75 a $5 75; pale, $6 a $6 25; extra pale, $7 a $7 50; low pale, $4 a $4 50.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was dull and prices were heavy. Holders demanded 15½c. but to sell to any extent they would have been obliged to accept of 14½c. No sales of consequence were reported. Crude, in bbls., was dull, and obtainable at about 17½c. Naphtha was quiet at 18½c., at which price the last sale was made. The market for refined oil was dull, unsettled and heavy, closing at nearly 25c. for standard white. The sales were 3,400 bbls. for the month, on private terms (part rumored at 24½c. a 25c.), 50 do. for July at 25½c., and 1,400 do. for May and June on private terms. Jobbing lots remain were selling at 26½c. a 26¾c.—the latter price for prime white. On the creek, naphtha crude in bulk were sold on private terms. In Philadelphia the market was quiet and prices again receded 4c. per gallon, the market closing weak and drooping, however at the improvement. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for March at 25½c. a 25¾c., closing at the latter price; 5,000 do. for April at 25¾c. a 26c.; 5,000 do. for May to September at 26½c., and 6,000 do. for May to October at 26½c.

PORK.—Receipts, 75 bbls. pork, 257 do. beef, 750 puddings cut meats and 75 do. lard. The market for pork was extremely quiet. There was but little demand, and that was almost entirely for job lots, and the sellers were exceedingly anxious to realize prices were a trifle lower, quoting about $25 75 for new mess. About 300 bbls. were sold, at $25 for new mess and mill for Western prime mess. The business in future deliveries was unimportant. $27 was generally asked and about $25 75 bid. Dressed hogs were quiet at 11¾c. a 12c. for city. Live hogs were firmer, closing at 8¾c. a 9c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 1,200 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Beef was quiet and dull for export at steady prices, and sales were made of 25 bbls. at $10 a $15 for plain mess, and $11 a $17 for extra do. Tierce beef was inactive and prices were nominal at $25 a $28 for prime mess, and $27 a $30 for India do. Beef hams were quiet but steady in value. Sales 75 bbls. at $25 a $30 for Western and Southern. Bacon was firmer, with a fair demand, the sales being 2,000 pieces at 13c. a 14c. for long clear, and 12½c. for Cumberland cut. Cut meats were quiet, with a demand confining light, and prices were generally heavy. Small sales were made within the range of 12½c. a 13½c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 13¾c. a 14c. for smoked do., 14½c. a 14¾c. for pickled hams, and 17c. a 18c. for smoked and canvassed do. The business in lard was small, the demand being light and prices were lower. The sales were 225 packages, at 13½c. a 14¼c. for No. 1 to prime steam, and for future delivery 500 packages at 14c. for March and April, and 14¾c. for April and May together. The market for butter was without change of consequence. There prevailed a fair demand for the fine grades, which were in light supply and steady at former prices, while the low and medium grades, which were but little sought after, were in good supply and heavy at our quotations. Cheese was a trifle more active, the demand being principally for export, but prices of all kinds favored buyers, as holders were generally anxious to realize. We append the current quotations:—Butter—State, fair to good dairies, 25c. a 30c.; fine do., 31c. a 36c.; common do., 20c. a 24c.; fine half dairies, 28c. a 30c.; common to medium, 24c. a 27c.; prime quality, 31c. a 35c.; common to good Welsh tubs, 22c. a 30c.; fine do., 32c. a 34c.; common store, 16c. a 18c.; Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, fair to good firkins, 18c. a 21c.; fine do., 21c. a 25c.; common to fine Welsh tubs, 22c. a 25c.; common store, 15c. a 18c. Cheese—State and Vermont factory fancy, 15½c. a 16c.; fair to fine, 13½c. a 15c.; common to fair, 10c. a 13½c.; skimmed, 8c. a 10c.; factory fancy fine, 14c. a 15c.; fair to good, 13c. a 14c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.; common, 6c. a 10c.; skimmed, 8c. a 10c.; fine farm dairy, 13c. a 13½c.; fair to good, 10½c. a 12c., and skimmed, 5c. a 10c.

SUGARS were dull, but unchanged. Small sales ordinary Silesian were made at 6¾c. a 6¾c., gold.

SALT.—The market for Liverpool was passably active, and stocks being only moderate, holders were firm at former prices. For jobbing lots from store the following prices were obtained:—Ashton's, $3 15 a $3 20 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, $2 70 a $2 80; Evans', Deans', &c., $2 15 a $2 25; Higgins', $2 50 a $2 60; Liverpool ground, $1 90 a $2 00; Turks Island, 23c. a 24c. per bushel; Cadiz, 40c. a 40½c. do.

SUGAR.—There was a good business consummated in raw, the demand being almost entirely from refiners, and prices were quite steady at our quotations. Old crop fair to good running Cuba was quoted at 9¾c. a 9¾c. The sales were 1,800 hhds. at 9¾c. a 10 7-16c. for Cuba and Porto Rico—chiefly 9½c. a 9¾c. for Cuba—and 20 boxes on private terms. Refined was in fair request and prices were quite steady, the market closing at 13¾c. for hard, 12½c. a 12¾c. for soft whites, 12c. a 12½c. for extra C., and 11¾c. a 11¾c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—inferior to common refining, per lb., 8¾c. a 9¼c.; fair refining, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; good refining, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; prime to choice grocery, 10¾c. a 10¾c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9¾c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9¼c.; melado, 8c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; do., Nos. 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; do., Nos. 12 to 15, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; do., Nos. 15 to 18, 11¾c. a 12c.; do., Nos. 19 to 20, 12¾c. a 13c.; do., white, 13c. a 13¾c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8c. a 9¾c.; do., grocery grades, 9¾c. a 11¾c.

SEEDS.—No sales were reported of Calcutta linseed, which was quoted at $2 20, gold, duty paid. Grass were dull, and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were unchanged, clover being quoted at 13c., timothy at $4 75 a $5 and rough flax about $2 25.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet, but prices were without change of moment. Sales 25,000 lbs. within the range of 9¾c. a 9¾c.

TIN.—Pig was dull and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were nominal at 32½c., gold, for straits, 33¾c. a 34c., do., for Banca and 30½c. a 31c., do., for English. Plates were dull for the following:—Coke, I. C., charcoal, $8 25 a $8 50, gold; I. C. coke, $7 a $7 50, do.; coke terne, $5 a $5 25 a $6, do., and charcoal do., $6 25 a $8, do. No sales.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was very quiet, the demand being confined to small lots, and prices favored buyers, though not quotably lower. The sales were 135 hhds. at 6c. a 11½c. Seedleaf was in light demand and the sales were unimportant. Spanish was in good request and sales were effected of 315 bales, 1 cent Yara at 87½c. a 91, 53 do. to arrive at 84c., gold, in bond, and 125 do. Havana at 93c., gold, in bond. We quote:—

Kentucky.	Light.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs	7½c. a 8c.	—
Good lugs	8½c. a 8¾c.	8½c. a 8¾c.
Common leaf	8½c. a 9½c.	8c. a 10c.
Medium leaf	10c. a 10¾c.	10½c. a 11c.
Good leaf	11c. a 11½c.	11½c. a 12c.
Fine leaf	12c. a 12½c.	12½c. a 12¾c.
Selections	13c. a 14c.	13c. a 14c.

Seedleaf.	
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	12c. a 15c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts stock and cut	18c. a 28c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappery lots	35c. a 40c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrappers	50c. a 60c.
New York State fillers	10c. a 12c.
New York State average lots	16c. a 25c.
New York State wrappers	27c. a 40c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	10c. a 12c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio average lots	15c. a 25c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio wrappers	25c. a 47c.

Havana—Common, 77½c. a 82½c.; good, 87c. a 92c.; fine, 95c. a $1 02½, currency. Yara—1 cent, 85c. a 90c.; 11 cent, $1 02½ a $1 05; average lots, 94c. a 95c., currency.

Manufactured—

Black work, common and medium, in bond	18c. a 21c.
Black work, good and fine	22c. a 26c.
Bright work, common and medium	27c. a 32c.

munication at our Lodge rooms, corner of Seventh street and Third avenue, this day (Wednesday), March 16, at one o'clock P. M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late R. W. Brother Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of
JEFFERSON EDWARDS, Master.
A. SOMMERS, Secretary.

DARCY LODGE, No. 187, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to a special communication of Darcy Lodge, 187, at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of uniting with the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York in paying the last tribute of respect to our departed M. W. P. G. M. Robert D. Holmes. By order of
SOLOMON LATZ, Master.
M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

BUNTING LODGE, No. 655, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of 127th street and Third avenue, to-day this (Wednesday), at 1 P. M., to participate in the funeral obsequies of M. W. Brother Robert D. Holmes.
A. D. GRISWOLD, Master.

Brethren of Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to meet at its rooms, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of M. W. Robert D. Holmes.
JAMES DEMAREST, Jr., M.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 652, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, at the lodge rooms, No. 594 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late M. W. Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order
WILLIAM FRANKARD, M.
ALFRED J. MURRAY, Secretary.

PARK LODGE, No. 516, F. AND A. M.—The members of Park Lodge, No. 516, are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of Forty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of R. W. Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of the Master.
R. SANDS, Secretary.

CYRUS LODGE, No. 203, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at our lodge room, corner Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of the Master.
ALONZO J. BURTON, Secretary.

PURITAN LODGE, No. 2, F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, No. 8 Union square, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of R. W. Brother R. D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order,
ANDREW J. CORGAN, Master.
OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

IVANHOE LODGE, No. 610, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, 594 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the obsequies of M. W. Brother D. Holmes. By order of
SOLOMON LATZ, Master.
M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

BUNTING LODGE, No. 655, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of 127th street and Third avenue, to-day this (Wednesday), at 1 P. M., to participate in the funeral obsequies of M. W. Brother Robert D. Holmes.
A. D. GRISWOLD, Master.

Brethren of Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to meet at its rooms, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of M. W. Robert D. Holmes.
JAMES DEMAREST, Jr., M.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 652, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, at the lodge rooms, No. 594 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late M. W. Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order
WILLIAM FRANKARD, M.
ALFRED J. MURRAY, Secretary.

PARK LODGE, No. 516, F. AND A. M.—The members of Park Lodge, No. 516, are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of Forty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of R. W. Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of the Master.
R. SANDS, Secretary.

CYRUS LODGE, No. 203, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at our lodge room, corner Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of the Master.
ALONZO J. BURTON, Secretary.

PURITAN LODGE, No. 2, F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, No. 8 Union square, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of R. W. Brother R. D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order,
ANDREW J. CORGAN, Master.
OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

IVANHOE LODGE, No. 610, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, 594 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the obsequies of M. W. Brother D. Holmes. By order of
JACOB P. VAN WINKLE, Master.
WILLIAM A. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 417, F. AND A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend a special communication held at their room, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother M. W. Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of
JAMES COHEN, M.
B. WOLFF, Secretary.

PYRAMID LODGE, No. 650, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, to-day (Wednesday), at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of M. W. Brother Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order of PHILIP L. HOFFMAN, Master.
THOMAS G. GROUNSELL, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY LODGE, No. 68, F. AND A. M.—Members of this lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of M. W. Robert D. Holmes, P. G. M. By order.
FRANCIS CANNING, M.
CHARLES H. VOGLER, Secretary.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, March 11, LOUISA, wife of Bradish Johnson, and daughter of the late Thomas Laurance, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

LEARY.—On Tuesday, March 15, MARGARET LEARY, of county Limerick, Ireland, aged 23 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 520 West Forty-fourth street on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

MAUL.—At Williamsbridge, Westchester county, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, March 15, GEORGE MAUL, Sr., aged 67 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge on the arrival of the ten o'clock A. M. train from Twenty-sixth street, New York.

MOORE.—On Tuesday morning, March 15, SAMUEL MOORE, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Charlton street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOREL.—At West Hoboken, on Monday, March 14, ELISA P. MOREL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Barclay street, West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, at twelve o'clock M.

MULLANY.—On Monday, March 14, MICHAEL MULLANY, the beloved son of James and Margaret Mullany, a native of Cloneyebrine, parish of Ardcarney, county Roscommon, Ireland, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, also of his brother-in-law, Francis Rourke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 42 East Thirty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MYERS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, March 14, CHARLES M., only son of William and Sarah R. Myers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from his father's residence, St. George's avenue, Rahway. Trains from Cortlandt street ferry at one and two o'clock P. M.

MCCALL.—In this city, on Monday, March 14, of asthma, GEORGE H. MCCALL, formerly of Sarnia, Canada, aged 30 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Allen street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

PIGGOTT.—On Monday morning, March 14, KATIE, eldest daughter of William and Eliza A. Piggott, aged 8 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 182 West street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

RADWAY.—On Monday, March 14, Dr. JOHN RADWAY, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M.; Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and the Palestine Commandery K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 209 West Eleventh street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

REDMOND.—On Tuesday, March 15, SABINA E., wife of William Redmond, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Clement's church, Amity street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHAEFER.—On Monday, March 14, JOHANETTA C. SCHAEFER, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Magdelina Franz, 13 Boerum street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEMCKEN.—On Monday, March 14, CHARLES W. SEMCKEN, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. and A. M., and Tecumseh Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., the members of the Order of the B. R. P., and the members of Company E, Eighth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Cortlears street, corner of Cherry, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

The brethren of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles W. Semcken, from the Temple, on Wednesday, March 16, at one P. M. By order,
GEORGE HINCKEN, S. C.
GEORGE BECK, Jr., C. C.

SHETHAR.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, March 13, HENRY HOBART SHETHAR, late of this city.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TREIBER.—On Sunday, March 13, MARTIN TREIBER, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at No. 6 Allen street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Monday, March 14, JAMES VAN ANTWERP, aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 45 East Twelfth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN TASSELL.—On Monday, March 14, SAMUEL J. VAN TASSELL, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place at Garrison, N. Y., this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

WEBSTER.—At his residence, in this city, on Monday March 14, of pneumonia, GEORGE W. WEBSTER, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEED.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 14, WILLIAM WEED, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, from his late residence, No. 350 West Twenty-eighth street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WEYER.—Suddenly, at Menton, France, on Sunday, March 13, MARTHA M. JANEWAY, wife of Eugene Weyer, of Paris, and daughter of Dr. George J. Janeway, of New Brunswick, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—FURNISHED; LOcation desirable. 72 West Nineteenth street.

A SPLENDID STORE, CORNER BOWERY AND Bleecker street, to let; first class location for a drug store, jewelry or any first class business. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery.

A BASEMENT, STORE, OFFICES, SUIT ROOMS, IN marble block, 542 and 544 Broadway; also three cheap Rooms in upper stories. Inquire at 544 Broadway, office No. 1, or of N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

A.—A NICELY FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a doctor, can be had on reasonable terms by applying at No. 8 Huntingdon street, South Brooklyn, convenient to Clinton and Court street cars.

A MEAT STAND TO LET—ALL FITTED UP, AT NO. 75 Eighth avenue. Apply on the premises.

A FINE STORE, 21 WALKER STREET, WITH OTHERS; Lofts 73 Reade street, with others; Building 144 Chambers street; Offices 132 Nassau, 67 Liberty and 544 Broadway.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

ALL THE MORNING'S NEWS
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
TWO CENTS.

AT $1,200 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, A STORE AND Rooms above, situated in Twelfth street, one door from Broadway. Inquire opposite, 50 East Twelfth street, in E. Ehert's confectionery.

BROADWAY STORE.—TO LET, THE ENTIRE BUILDing 473 Broadway, running through 200 feet to Mercer street; the very best location for wholesale trade; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 751, NEAR CLINton place, with or without No. 4 Clinton place, forming an L; now occupied by I. E. Walraven. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, STORE 632, THROUGH TO Crosby street, or one-half, Second, Third and Fourth Lofts. Rooms and Offices, 616 and 638 Broadway.

BEEKMAN STREET.—TO RENT, THE STORE, BASEment and Cellar, or Store alone, of 26 Beekman street; good light; excellent location for hardware or other trade.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

CHAMBERS STREET LOFTS TO LET.—THE LOFTS of the marble front store 155 Chambers street; great thoroughfare; Erie Railway within three blocks. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

CORNER STORES AND LOFTS, TWO BLOCKS FROM Broadway.—To let, the corner and adjoining Stores, with second and third Lofts, in the brown stone building on Cortlandt and Greenwich streets; superior light; in capital order; possession; moderate rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

CORTLANDT STREET, NO. 45.—FOUR STORY AND basement Store to let or lease entire, or will be divided.
JOHN P. DOYLE, 37 Wall street.

FACTORY TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK BUILDING, 56 by 60, five stories high, now occupied as a ship bread and cracker bakery, with all the machinery, steam hoistway, &c., suitable for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply at 257 Front street, New York.

FOR RENT—A FRONT PARLOR IN A HIGH STOOP house, eligibly located in Forty-third street, west of Eighth avenue, well adapted for a physician's office; or the Top Floor in the same house to a small respectable family; references exchanged. Address M. R., care of D. Tynberg, 68 Walker street.

HOTEL TO LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Vicinity of Broadway and Canal street; fifty rooms.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

LOFTS TO LET—SPLENDID CORNER ONES, WITH power, 25x85; windows on three sides.
W. M. RAYMOND & CO., 316 Pearl st., on Franklin square.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR ENTIRE LOFTS, IN NEW building No. 20 Warren street; splendid light; rent low to a desirable tenant.
GEORGE W. WELSH, 241 Greenwich street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 15x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS LIGHT AND airy, with every convenience for manufacturing. Apply to PERK & BOGART, 103 Bank street, corner of West.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOM 40X80, LIGHT and airy, with every convenience for manufacturing. Apply to M. COHN & CO., West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER—LIGHT ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with or without power, to let, at 264 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street; wood working allowed. Apply on the premises or to JOHN N. STEARNS, 215 East Forty-second street.

STEAM POWER WITH FINE LIGHT ROOMS TO LET, corner Broadway and Thirty-seventh street. Inquire in the carriage factory.

STORE TO LET.—A LARGE STORE, 58X20, SUITABLE for any business; a lease will also be given. Apply at 72 Lewis street.

STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER; good location for any business. Apply on premises, 397 Eleventh avenue.

SIXTH AVENUE CORNER AND BASEMENT (40X50) to lease for the term of seven years. Inquire on the premises, southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, up stairs.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, THE First Floor over the store 107 Nassau street, corner of Ann; particularly suitable for a newspaper or printing establishment. Inquire in Bookstore, 29 Ann street.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF STORE, WITH BASEMENT, 25x140, on Broadway, near Franklin street, at reasonable rent. Can be secured by immediate application to A. & CO., Wholesale Stationers, Herald office.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 63X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 635 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE, CORNER of Broadway and Broomestreet, now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 87 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, besides basement and sub-basement. Apply on premises, or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 15 CATHARINE slip; also a tenement House and Store. Apply to H. M. BAILEY, 236 Broome street.

TO LET—TWO SMALL STORES IN ELEVENTH street, near Broadway; rents $700 and $750. Apply to E. T. MOISE, 15 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE AND FIRST FLOOR OVER (FIVE rooms); has been a boot and shoe store for the last three years; a good stand for any business; 210 First avenue, near Twentieth street. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
WM. T. ALLEN.

TO LET—THE FINE FOUR STORY BUILDING No. 143 Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, now occupied as a hotel.
DYE & CURTISS, 503 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, THE Second Loft of building corner Houston and Greene streets, size 50x75; lighted on three sides; will be let in small rooms if desired. Apply on the premises to BAKER, SMITH & CO.

TO LET—IN UNION SQUARE, PARLOR FLOOR WITH or without Basement, sixty-five feet deep; suitable for merchant tailor, milliner or other respectable business. Inquire of M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 7 Pine st., in basement.

TO LET—SECOND LOFT, NO. 14 FRANKFORT, CORner Keith William street; fixtures go with the letting. Apply to S. E. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS—LAW OFFICES—FOR THAT or other purposes, at No. 7 Warren street, New York. Inquire at room No. 2.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE LOFT, 63 x80. Call on or address J. M. NICHOLS, 156 and 158 Bank street.

TO LET—BUILDINGS OR FLOORS, WITH OR WITHout steam power; also Stores at reduced rents.
W. W. LYON, House and Insurance Agent, 68 avenue D.

TO LET—AT A REASONABLE RENT, FOR BUSINESS purposes, the three story and attic brick House No. 19 Amity street, near Mercer. GRADY & FOX, 123 Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND Smith streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING, 162 GREENwich street, for mercantile or manufacturing purposes.
JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, 65 Wall street.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR OF 721 Third avenue, near Forty-fifth street; store now occupied as a butcher store; good location; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House).

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO FLOORS, 50X60 each, together or separately, corner of Bleecker and Bank streets. Apply at office, 58 Hudson street.

TO LET—MURRAY HILL MARKET, 452 FOURTH AVEnue, near Thirty-second street; best stand on the avenue; it commands Murray hill custom. Apply to N. T. PIKE, 435 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—NO. 11 PARK ROW, ENTRANCE NO. 5 ANN street, the Third Floor, 20x40; steam power can be had; rent $350.
WESTON, 42 John street.

TO LEASE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, A LARGE STORE, 25x120; also second story, 25x90, on Broadway, near Fourth street; best location on the street; immediate possession will be given. Apply to A. KEMP, 50 Rush street, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—IN BROOKLYN, a large factory near the river, with steam power. Apply to BUCHANAN & LYALL, Tiffany place, Brooklyn, or 144 Water street, New York.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—14 LOTS AND BULKHEAD, with Buildings and 80 horse Engine, Boiler, &c. Inquire at the office of the stone yard, foot of East Twenty-ninth st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE (REASONABLY)—THE SPAcious brown stone Bank Building southeast corner of Greenwich and Day streets. Apply to JOHN F. E. SMYTH, 80 Cedar street, or to the owner, N. J. BURCHELL, 319 East Fifty-third street.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, THE FOUR STORY Building 475, 477 and 479 First avenue. Apply within.

TO RENT—THREE WELL LIGHTED LOFTS IN BUILding 216 William street; possession any time. Inquire on the premises, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO RENT CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS STORE, EAST OF Broadway, on Fulton street, 25x50; immediate possession.
LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, STONE CUTTERS AND OTHers.—To let, for a term of years, with or without Steam Power, a large four story Building, suitable for any kind of business; also Extension 75x25, with Lot to rear; dock at the foot of street. For particulars inquire on premises, 542 West Thirty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, and 102 Wall street.

TO CLUBS, MILLINERS, &C.—UNION SQUARE, THIRD door from Broadway, 48 East Fourteenth street, upper part to let on very moderate terms. Apply on premises.

UNION SQUARE, FOURTH HOUSE WEST OF BROADway.—A handsome Second Floor, 83 by 100, to let or to case, separately or together, for a first class business. Rent low to a good tenant.

8TH AVENUE.—CORNER STORE AND DWELLING TO rent; a splendid chance; southwest corner Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street will be rented to a good tenant at a fair rent. Apply to the owner, 256 West Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TWENTY FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSES to let, near Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, desirable and adapted for private or boarding purposes.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A SELECT CLASS OF FURNISHED HOUSES, IN CITY and country, to let. Printed lists given upon application to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A PARTLY FURNISHED FIRST CLASS HOUSE, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let; seen from 1 to 4 o'clock. C. A. PECK, 947 Broadway.

ALBERT BELLAMY, NO. 5 PINE STREET.—HOUSES to rent.—Tenth street—Four story, furnished.....$1,200
Seventeenth street—Four story, unfurnished..... 4,000
Twenty-first street—Four story, unfurnished..... 3,000
Forty-first street—Four story, unfurnished..... 3,500
Forty-second street—Four story, unfurnished..... 3,250

A BROWN STONE, EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, furnished or unfurnished, for summer, or lease. Early possession. Good location. Apply to VAN WINKLE, 29 Cedar street.

A PART OF A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House to let, furnished. Inquire of W. THICKS, 88 South Seventh street, Williamsburg.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HIGH STOOP ON Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue; just the thing for a genteel private family seeking home comfort and convenient location. Immediate possession.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let or for sale, in good locations.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LITTLE MARBLE House, with bay window, 687 Second avenue, near Thirty-seventh street; 10 rooms; only $125; location fair to middling. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Three story high stoop, 13 rooms; parlor rent taken in Board, with privilege of other boarders; immediate possession. 263 West Twenty-first street.

A COMPLETE AND GENUINE HOME FOR A FAMILY of taste. Brooklyn; medium size modern House; elegantly fitted; less rooms; rich furniture; Chickering piano; corner lot; stable; good location; thirty minutes from Fulton ferry. Immediate possession. Terms moderate. Address FURNISHED, Herald office.

FOR RENT—A LARGE NEW (FURNISHED) HOUSE, with fine grounds, in the centre of Main street, Orange, gas, &c., to a polished gentleman and wife without children, who would board the owner and his family; would not object to a few first class boarders. Address R. W. HOLMES, 647 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 87 Hicks street, corner Pineapple street, near Wall street and Fulton ferries; first class three story brick house. Apply to JOHN R. KENNADAY, 112 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—CLINTON STREET, Brooklyn, comfortably furnished for a small family. Rent moderate. Address C. E. T., box 5,417 New York Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—EIGHT ROOMS, STABLE, &C., 152d street and Hudson river, one minute from depot, twenty minutes from Thirtieth street; will let unfurnished at $1,000 per year, or furnished, nearly new, at low price. Inquire of J. WEED BULL, between 9 A. M. and 12 M., 35 Union square.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN FOURTH, EIGHTH, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-third and Forty-second streets and Fifth avenue. OSCAR SMITH,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE FIRST class four story brown stone House, No. 4 West Forty-seventh street; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, the line stable, 21 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE DESIRABLE THREE story and attic brick House, 207 West Twenty-third street, containing 16 rooms, replete with Croton and gas fixtures and every convenience that can be desired. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A NEAT, SMALL FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House, furnished; can be seen from 12 M. to 5 o'clock P. M. 321 East Seventeenth street, Stuyvesant Park.

TO BE RENTED—FURNISHED, NO. 39 EAST THIRTYthird street. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House 272 Fifth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; size 26x85x100. The house is in good order, and some furniture, mostly for the parlors, goes with it. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,203 Broadway and 576 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE FINE three story and attic high stoop House 20 Irving place, near Fifteenth street. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONEE, 25 Pine street.

TO LET—A VERY SUPERIOR BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, in West Fourteenth street, elegantly furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Address box 3,390 Post office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FURNITURE FOR SALE, the first class brown stone House, 47 West Forty-eighth street. Inquire on the premises.

35TH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS.—ELEGANT Houses, fully furnished for occupancy, to rent, by W. C. ALDEN & CO., 345 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET—FROM $650 UP TO $1,200; all in Harlem.

Northwest corner of Second avenue and 105th street.—House, two lots and stable. Rent $60 per month.

Frame House, all improvements; two story, basement and subcellar; 112th street, between Third and Fourth avenues; rent $600; house in perfect order.

Two story frame, French roof, basement and subcellar, all improvements, perfect in every particular. 116th street, near avenue A. Rent $850.

A very fine three story brick House, all improvements, on 125th street, near Second avenue; rent very low.

A four story brown stone; 130th street, near Fifth avenue; rent low to a small family.

A new brown stone, three story, all improvements; 116th street, Second and Third avenues; rent $1,200. Apply to M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A THREE STORY BRICK, ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN perfect order, with four lots of ground; plenty of fruit. 115th street, First and Second avenues. Rent $1,200. Apply to M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A.—TO LET, BROOKLYN, E. D., FURNISHED AND unfurnished, Houses from $400 to $2,400. WILLIAM MORGAN, PLACE & CO., 60 William street, New York, and 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let, in Forty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; rent reduced to $1,700 to a good tenant. For permits and particulars apply at 323 West Fiftieth street.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN 128TH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue, to let on reasonable terms. Apply to M. GOLDBACHER, 839 Broadway.

A HIGH STOOP THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements, situated in Seventy-third street, near Central Park, to let on reasonable terms. Apply to M. GOLDBACHER, 839 Broadway.

A VARIETY OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN ALL parts of the city to let. Printed lists given by HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A HOUSE TO LET—TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM the Park; No. 37 East Seventy-third street (Willow terrace). Rent reasonable. Apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, A THREE STORY high stoop House in West Forty-eighth street; rent low
WILLIAM BERRIAN, 1,538 Broadway,
between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

A FINE THREE STORY UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, in Eighteenth street, next to Second avenue; rent $1,300.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 20 Cedar street.

A.—MADISON AVENUE CORNER HOUSE, STONE front, all improvements; trains stop within one block; convenient as Fiftieth street; rent cheap. Apply 1,422 Broadway, or corner 123d st.

A DWELLING TO LET—310 EAST FORTY-FIRST street; stone front; all improvements; three stories and high basement; rent $1,200. Owner on the premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—128 EAST 17TH street, $1,050; 149 East 17th, $1,050; 156 East 26th, $1,200; 1,056 2d avenue, $1,750; 630 2d avenue, $1,200.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, OF RESPECTABILITY, can rent elegant House, few doors from Madison avenue, for $1,200, and board owner and wife; no boarding house keepers need apply.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

AN EXTREMELY HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN stone basement House, opposite Gramercy Park, with key to same, containing 13 rooms; $2,600; possession April 1.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE ON SECOND avenue to let at $1,350. I have brown stone and brick Houses at a reduced rent.
JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD THREE STORY HIGH stoop Houses to rent, in good locations; very low prices, from $800 to $3,400. Call and examine my list.
JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

AT LOW RENTS—HOUSE 26 GREENWICH AVENUE; newly painted; possession immediately; open from 10 to 11 morning. Also the House 22 Amity street; has all the modern improvements; possession May 1; seen from 10 to 12 morning. Apply to owner, No. 9 West Thirty-seventh st.

BY M. & E. MOORE, 265 WEST TWENTY-THIRD street, corner Seventh avenue.
West 11th st., 4 story high stoop brick House.....$2,500
West 23th st., 3 story high stoop brick House..... 2,000
West 16th st., 3 story high stoop brick House..... 1,400
West 14th st., 4 story high stoop brick House..... 2,000
West 13th st., 3 story high stoop brick House..... 1,800
West 22d st., 3 story high stoop brick House..... 1,200
West 34th st., 4 story English basement b. s. House.... 2,250
West 37th st., 4 story English basement House..... 1,500
West 22d st., 3 story English basement House..... 1,400
West 27th st., 3 story high stoop brick House..... 1,250
West 31st st., 3 story high stoop brown stone House.... 2,000

BROOKLYN—31 GATES AVENUE, ADJOINING CLINton.—Two-roomed brick Cottage, French roof, every modern improvement; location unsurpassed; rent to unexceptionable tenant $960. C. TOPHAM, 50 Howard street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN MARKET.—FULL SIZED FIRST class three story high stoop House, bay window, all improvements, corner Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, open all day; also first class four story high stoop House, 111 East Fifty-fourth street, shown from 2 to 5.

MADISON AVENUE, NO. 338.—TO LEASE LOW, NEW House, 25.4 by 57—77; four story, extra hard wood finish. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

THE MOST SPICY PAPER
OF THE AGE.
THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
TWO CENTS.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

Several Houses on East 14th st. to rent for business purposes.
17 Bleecker st., 3 stories, lease.....$1,500
45 Washington s quare (4th st.)..... 2,000
92 West Washington square, 4 stories..... 4,000
129 Macdougal st., near 4th st., 3 stories..... 900
16 St. Luke's place (Leroy st.), 3 stories..... 2,000
139 8th st., 4 stories, high stoop..... 3,000
36 East 9th st., 3 stories, high stoop..... 3,500
46 University place, near 11th st., 3 stories..... 3,000
49 West 13th st., 3 stories, brick..... 1,000
168 East 14th st., 4 stories, brown stone..... 4,500
25 East 14th st., 4 stories, brick..... 5,000
17 East 14th st., near 5th av., 4 stories..... 2,700
20 West 19th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, extra deep..... 5,000
142 East 17th st., near Irving place, 4 stories..... 4,500
162 East 17th st., near 4th av., 4 stories..... 3,000
26 East 22d st., 4 stories, 25 feet wide..... 6,000
227 West 23d st., 4 stories, marble..... 2,500
25 West 24th st., near 5th av., 4 stories..... 4,500
151 East 34th st., 4 stories, brown stone..... 2,000
132 East 36th st., 4 stories, brown stone..... 2,000
92 West 37th st., near 5th av., 4 stories..... 5,000
223 West 38th st., 3 stories and attic..... 3,500
115 East 7th st., 4 stories, English basement..... 2,500
20 East 42d st., 4 stories, Nova Scotia stone..... 3,750
318 West 49th st., 4 stories, brown stone..... 6,000
70 West 49th st., 3 stories, brown stone..... 3,000
251 West 52d st., near Broadway, 3 stories..... 2,200
111 East 54th st., 3 stories..... 2,100
130 East 57th st., 3 stories, brown stone..... 1,850
25 East 59th st., 3 stories, brown stone..... 2,000
174 5th av., near 22

EUROPE.

Military Mutiny in an English Barrack.

Radical Revolutionism and Land Tenure in Ireland.

Wife Murder and a Horrible Scene in Paris.

The Cunard mail steamship Nemesis, Captain Billings, from Liverpool the 5th and Queenstown the 6th of March, arrived at this port last night.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hansa, Captain Breckenstein, from Bremen the 2d and Havre the 6th of March arrived at this port last night.

By these arrivals we have our special European correspondence and a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams, dated to the latest day of sailing.

The Sultan of Turkey has addressed a circular to the great Powers in reference to the Montenegro question. The circular declares that the Porte is determined not to cede its Suzerain rights, but proposes to call a mixed commission of Turks and Montenegrins in order to define the private property on the disputed tract of territory. The Powers are invited to instruct their consuls to attend the sittings of the commission.

The *Independence Belge* publishes an appeal to the Belgian liberals, issued by various prominent members of the liberal party. The appeal contains the following programme:—Extension of electoral rights, compulsory education, modification of the Impost Surplus, military reform, revision of the law of public worship and various other laws. This programme was signed by a large number of the liberals.

At a *bal masqué* given by the Princess Barberini, in Rome, for the benefit of the flight refugees, some members of the *demi-monde*, who had paid twenty francs for their tickets, slipped in under cover of their masks, and their presence becoming known all the Roman princesses instantly unmasked.

The following telegram from Bombay was received by the Telegram Construction and Maintenance Company in London, March 5:—

HALFIN, GREAT EASTERN, ADEN, March 2—8:15 A. M., Greenwich Time.—The Bombay and Aden section successfully completed. Intend to proceed with the laying of the Red Sea section to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

A Royal Visit—National Finance—Military Mutiny—Government Telegraphs—The Church Question.

The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Penzance March 5.

The Marquis of Ailsa, Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, met with an accident in the hunting field. He is much injured.

An explosion of fire damp, by which nine lives were lost, took place at Dunkinfield colliery pit, near Ashton. There were ninety-three men in the pit, and eleven in the place where the explosion occurred. Nine were taken out dead and two alive. The pit is said to be the deepest in the world.

The London *News* thinks Mr. Cardwell has shown that reductions in the British army estimates were not only possible and expedient, but that in making them the government can no more be charged with niggardness than a man who sells a horse for which he has no further need can be so charged.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is greatly relieved by Mr. Cardwell's very full and clear explanation.

The London *Standard* is of opinion that the army estimates fell flat upon the ears of the House of Commons last night.

Jacob Spinas, the Finsbury murderer, has been sentenced to death.

In the House of Commons, March 4, the Marquis of Hartington stated that before the transfer of the telegraphs to the Post Office the Stock Exchanges of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow and other large towns were connected with the telegraphic system by special wires, and certain facilities were given to the members of such stock exchanges. The same advantages had been afforded by the Post-Office, but he was not aware that the members of the stock exchanges had any other preference or priority over the public generally. With regard to the time which ought to be occupied between the reception of a telegraphic message between any of the chief district post offices of the metropolis and its delivery within one mile of the terminal office in any important town within 200 miles, it depended upon the state of the wires and other circumstances. If in direct communication by telegraph, a message ought to be delivered within twenty or thirty minutes. With the system in proper order two hours would certainly be too long; but if there were any complaints it was desirable that it should be reported to the department.

A serious outbreak took place Friday among the soldiers of the military train, at Woolwich barrack, some of whom are awaiting discharge and have grievances on the score of pay and other matters. Nearly the whole of the military train men refused to work, and several broke out of barracks. Others seized caromes and threatened any one who interfered with them. One made a thrust with a bayonet at an officer.

The bill to "consolidate and amend the acts relating to merchant shipping and navigation" was issued in London. It bears the names of Mr. Bright, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Stansfeld, fills 295 pages and consists of 693 clauses.

A memorial, promoted by Dr. Pusey, to the two Protestant archbishops, is being circulated for signatures, the object of which is to beg their graces not to sanction the disuse of the Athanasian Creed. The memorialists believe "that either to use the Creed less frequently in the Church service than at present, or to render its use in any case optional, or to omit the uncharitable damnatory clauses, would be fraught with danger to the best interests of the Church."

FRANCE.

Dreadful Murder in Paris.

A horrible murder was committed in the Rue Amelot, Paris. A carpenter, named Maillot, who occupies a small apartment on the fifth floor of the house, No. 34 bis, received the evening before the following letter:—

MY FRIEND—I murdered my wife at three o'clock this morning, after a dispute about her master, M. Humbert. He remains responsible for our child. He is the cause of our misfortune. When you receive this letter I shall be dead. FRAISE.

This note bore the postmark of Montreuil, near Paris. The writer lived on the same floor as Maillot, who at once gave notice to the Commissary of Police, and the door of Fraise's rooms having been forced open a frightful spectacle presented itself. The woman was lying on the bed, with her head nearly severed from the body, which was mangled in an indescribable manner. The sight was so shocking that a medical man who was sent for fainted away on entering the room. The woman had evidently been murdered in her sleep, and the man must have remained with the body for about four hours after the deed.

Fraise was employed as porter on the Lyons Railway, and was thirty years of age; his wife was a year younger and they had one child, a girl of eight, at present in the hospital. The woman, before her marriage, had been in the service of M. Humbert, and had remained on friendly terms with her former employers. On the afternoon of the day in question she had been attending on Madame Humbert, who was ill. The husband and wife had dined with their neighbor, M. Maillot, in the evening, and had retired at midnight, each in apparent good humor. Fraise was generally considered to be kind to his wife, but was from time to time somewhat irregular in his conduct, and would leave his work and his home for a day or two. This had occurred in the week, and he slept out on the nights of Thursday and Friday previous. According to his letter, jealousy of M. Humbert would appear to be the motive for the crime.

No traces of the murderer had been obtained.

Cable Telegraphs Concessions.

An Imperial decree, dated the 28th of February, approves of the convention concluded jointly by the Ministries of the interior and of War with the firm of MM. Breitmayer for the laying of a telegraph cable between France and Egypt, touching the coast of Algeria. The concession stipulates that under no condition whatsoever shall the lines of the new cable on its course from France to Algeria cross the cable previously conceded to the firm of MM. Erlanger & Co. The concession granted to the Breitmayer firm confers no exclusive privilege. The tariff for a message from France to Egypt by the new line is fixed at twenty-five francs for twenty words.

IRELAND.

The Land Question—Revolutionism—Government Remedies.

Mr. Gladstone consented to receive a deputation from Ireland to discuss the propriety of certain new clauses in the Land bill and modifying others, with a view to greater liability in the treatment of Irish tenantry. The interview was to be private.

Mr. Thomas O'Dowd, brother-in-law of Judge Keogh, notified his intention of contesting Sligo on ultra-national principles for the seat in Parliament.

The Earl of Enniskillen writes denying the statement that the county of Fermanagh is in a disturbed state.

The London *Telegraph* holds that Ireland, as now circumstanced, urgently needs an efficient and skilful detective police. Her disturbers are not numerous. The disease which affects her just now is caused mainly by a foreign element; and the Fenians, who are restlessly endeavoring to prevent Mr. Gladstone's remedial legislation from carrying balm and healing on its wings, must be effectually hunted down. This is the direction in which light would have been sought by the practical and indefatigable genius of Thomas Drummond, rather than that wholesale, indiscriminate form of repression which is attempted by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

The *Saturday Review* sincerely trusts that the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet will be that it will interfere in some effectual manner to save Ireland from a curse which is certainly worse than the incoming of a foreign army into the country."

The London *Times* says it is not its province to indicate what resource is specially required for the restoration of order in Ireland, but something is wanted to put down agrarianism. "Perhaps a local suspension of the Habeas Corpus act would be more effective than a general suspension of it, if coupled with other provisions which it would not be difficult to suggest. At all events, the principle would be to make an example of the localities in which every law, human and divine, has been set at naught.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL—PROFESSOR MEYER'S CONCERT.—A very brilliant, and, indeed, numerous, audience attended the grand testimonial concert given last night at this hall to Professor J. E. Meyer, under the auspices of his pupils. Nine ladies and gentlemen, who had studied under Mr. Meyer, the New York Glee and Madrigal Society, and Miss Lina Luckhardt, a young and promising pupil of Mr. S. B. Mills, and Messrs. Werner and Mora took part in the concert. There were eighteen pieces on the programme, most of which were vocal and of the most trying character. We must here take the opportunity to advise music teachers not to bring out their pupils in public in pieces far beyond their powers. It can do them no good or give a favorable idea of their judgment or school. For instance, a duet from "Semiramide" as sung by Miss Hutchings and Mr. Brewer was such as would have driven Rossini crazy had he been present. Also Miss Mayer's rendering of a tyrolienne, by Hummel, and "The Three Fishers," by another lady, could not be accounted even passable by even the most indulgent musician. Miss Luckhardt, although nervous to such an extent that one or two false notes crept into her first selection; Mr. Werner, an admirable violinist; Mr. Mora and the Glee club were the most enjoyable features of the concert. It is indeed disagreeable for a critic to be obliged to sit out one of these amateur concerts, in which both performers and audience form a sort of mutual admiration society and the first principles of music are disregarded. We don't believe in listening to nascent prodigies, although their parents and guardians may listen to them with delight.

THE MOORE TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. Barney Williams acknowledges with pleasure the aid and sympathy of the undersigned distinguished professional gentlemen and managers who have kindly promised the full amount of assistance their engagements to the public will admit of, and have given permission to the disengaged members of their companies to lend their services for the completion of the programme of the Moore testimonial:—Messrs. Edwin Booth, Lester Wallack, Jarrett & Palmer, James Fisk, Jr., Cole, Hays and George Wood. Over fifty ladies and gentlemen of acknowledged artistic ability have kindly volunteered. Their names will be duly announced. Arrangements have been made to hold the benefit performance at Niblo's Garden, on Wednesday afternoon, March 23.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Fechter visits the City of Churches next week.

The Siamese Twins have signed a contract with the great German circus proprietor, Renz, for 11,000 thalers monthly.

A plan is on foot in St. Petersburg to supply the people with a cheap and instructive pastime in the form of a people's theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Read have been performing with a small farce and vaudeville company at Durban, Natal.

The Paris papers chronicle the death of Madame Legallois, an actress well known on the boards of the Opera.

THE FATAL BLAST.

Examination by Coroner Rollins Yesterday.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Samuel T. Lippincott, who was killed on the 2d instant, while walking through West Thirty-fifth street, by being struck on the head with a piece of rock thrown from a blast exploded in Thirty-sixth street, as heretofore printed in the HERALD, was renewed yesterday afternoon before Coroner Rollins. John McDonald deposed that immediately after the accident to Mr. Lippincott he examined the blast, and in his opinion it was improperly covered; had there been logs and rocks over the blast to the extent necessary such a shower of rocks would not have filled the air, resulting in the death of Mr. Lippincott. Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was mostly corroborative of that given by Mr. McDonald. A Mr. Niblo is the owner of the lot where the blasting occurred, and Daniel McCall is contractor for the work. Further testimony will be taken in the case to-day.

HENRY BERGH EX-ASS-PERATED.

A Prosecution for Libel Against the New York Courier.

Mr. James L. Smith and Mr. Spencer W. Cone, editors of the New York *Courier*, were summoned before Judge Dowling yesterday, at the Tombs, on the affidavit of Mr. Henry Bergh, who charged that in a certain article published in the *Courier* on Sunday certain words were used "calculated to bring him to ridicule, and that the article was wilfully and wickedly malicious." The article was pronounced in court and attached to the affidavit, and is headed "Humors of the Town—Henry Bergh, Great Animalitarian." It abounds in puns drawn from the animal kingdom, and comments on the personal appearance, domestic life and natural powers of the well known animal's friend.

The defendants were bound over to appear at General Sessions in sureties of $500 each.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Memphis Board of School Visitors have prohibited all religious exercises in the public schools of that city.

At Memphis the thermometer fell thirty degrees between midnight and eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, last night appointed a new City Council for Richmond, under the Enabling act.

Charles Rhodes, of Providence, R. I., was killed yesterday morning by falling down stairs at his lodgings while intoxicated.

General J. W. Shaffer, of Freeport, Ill., the newly appointed Governor of Utah, leaves Chicago to-day for Salt Lake City to enter upon his official duties.

At the Woman's Rights Convention at Peoria, Ill., yesterday about three hundred persons were present. Susan B. Anthony was among the speakers.

The second election for Mayor of Lewiston, Me., yesterday, resulted in no choice. The republican candidate had the highest number of votes.

An agricultural implement store and a carpenter shop, livery stable and saloon in Waverley, Mo., were burned on the night of the 9th inst. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

A vagrant, who says his name is John Brown, recently from Chicago, attempted suicide at North Providence, R. I., yesterday, and will probably die. He is evidently insane.

In Alton, Ill., Monday night William Bobin, while burglariously entering the house of W. W. Martin, was shot and killed by the latter.

A bill passed the Kentucky House of Representatives yesterday making it a misdemeanor punishable by a severe fine to import Texas cattle into the grazing counties of Kentucky.

The vote in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, on the proposition to donate $65,000 to the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway resulted in favor of the appropriation.

The negro named Charles Cornish, alias Mason, who violated Mrs. Eldridge Lombard, of Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, was arrested in South Wilbraham yesterday morning and committed for trial.

Michael Kelly, a stucco worker, was instantly killed yesterday morning while walking on the track of the Stonington Railroads, in Providence, R. I., by an incoming freight train. He was crushed into a shapeless mass.

Parties just from Texas state that Supervisor Brigland, within the last thirty days, had seized thirty-seven illicit distilleries, principally in the Fourth district, General Barnston, Assessor, and George A. Spaulding, Deputy Collector of the Fourth district, have been arrested for collusion with the distilleries.

Since last October 53,000 emigrants, black and white, have passed through Memphis, Tenn., of whom 15,000 were foreigners, principally from the neighborhood of Chicago, hunting homes in the cotton States. The blacks are principally from Virginia.

Last Friday, near Stezeville, Ky., R. G. King was stabbed and instantly killed by a neighbor named Christopher Taylor. Both parties were highly esteemed. The difficulty originated about moving some rails around the garden fence which divided their lots. Taylor gave himself up to the proper authorities.

J. C. Beecher, a prominent business man of Clinton, Iowa, died on Saturday of paralysis. During the week previous he was engaged in defending a suit against himself, in which $20,000 damages were claimed for false imprisonment, and was carried into court daily in a chair. The suit was decided in his favor and he died two hours afterwards. His life was insured for $35,000.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Lopez Again on the Move—Camara Again Deceived—The Paraguayan Chief Leading the Brazilian Army Into a Wilderness—The Rio Janeiro Press Ridiculing the Army.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 5, 1870.

The news from Paraguay continues scant, but it now appears certain that Lopez has moved further to the north—into more unknown and difficult regions, which, it is said, his father and he never permitted to be explored. The Brazilian troops, under General Camara, were just about to make an attempt to reach his position at Panadero; but, as usual, he was thoroughly aware of how long he could be undisturbed, and has once more balked his pursuers by moving further off.

The Comte d'Eu has gone to General Camara's department of Northern Paraguay to direct the operations, there being nothing more possible from Curuguaty. Lopez is supposed to be moving on the other side of the Maracaju mountains up to the angle formed by them on the northern frontier with Brazil, where his adversaries will find still greater difficulties of supply, and where he has probably gathered some cattle and can still draw his enemies further and further from their bases into unknown and uninhabited regions, where palmito and oranges will furnish the hardy Paraguayans with some food. However, although the generals profess little hope of routing his immediate force and capturing himself, their despatches and other official and semi-official accounts profess to think that he will soon be totally deserted by his remaining adherents, so many are the deserters said to be coming in. In regard to this a Rio satirical paper has two cartoons. One is, "Vigorously pursuing the enemy," representing half a dozen cavalry men asleep under a tree, their horses dozing near by, all of them covered with spiders' webs. The other is "Releasing the families." Some soldiers are sitting smoking at their tent doorways, resting their chins on their knees and looking lazily at four or five Paraguayan deserters going by. "I say, Joe, there go more families released." "Yes," growls Joe, "and the papers of Rio will announce that four or five thousand families have arrived in camp."

A SENSATION OUTRAGE.

The Reported Defalcation of Grand Army of the Republic Funds by Major A. F. Sears—His Arrival in Newark and Prompt Refutation of the Slanders.

A few days ago the local prints of Newark, N. J., contained elaborate reports of the alleged unaccountable disappearance of Major A. F. Sears, a member of Phil Kearney Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and treasurer of a fund subscribed for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of the gallant officer whose name the Post bore. The fund amounted to $1,000. Of this sum, about a year or so ago, fifty dollars was paid to Major George B. Halstead, a brother of "Pete's," for the purpose of getting a bill through the Legislature relating to the proposed monument. The balance, $950, remained in the hands of Major Sears, and with a view to increasing it to $1,200, that gentleman invested it, together with considerable of his own private money, in a choice piece of real estate at Woodside, a Newark suburb. Shortly afterwards the Major, whose profession is that of a surveyor and civil engineer, started for Costa Rica on business, and was gone some four months. On the way back he fell in with a good business opportunity in Wilmington, Del., and remained there. After a while he received the appointment of City Surveyor and Regulator, which position he now holds.

It was not till Monday that the newspaper allegations against his probity and honor reached his notice, and straightway he proceeded to Newark, where he arrived yesterday. He declares that his whereabouts were known all along to at least twenty leading Newarkers, and that no effort whatever was made to communicate with him regarding the fund, a misappropriation of which was never dreamed of. He had communicated with the author of the alleged false reports, Major Halstead, and demanded a full refutation thereof. He says he is fully prepared to make a complete transfer of the funds, increased to $1,200, to-day. It is proper to say that the Major has hosts of warm friends among the leading men of Newark, who from the outset strongly discredited the infamous assertion made by the Newark papers and reiterated in all the New York daily papers except the HERALD.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

A party of revenue officials made a raid upon an illicit whiskey still in Dickson's alley, Fifth ward, yesterday afternoon, and succeeded in breaking out the apparatus entire. There was no opposition met with.

The body of a drowned man was found in the river, near Bay Ridge, on Monday last. Deceased, who had a scar on the right arm, had on a dark coat and pantaloons, brown vest, white flannel undershirt, red drawers and Congress gatters.

A delegation of prominent members of the Republican General Committee of Kings county left Brooklyn for Albany yesterday to "lobby" in the interest of Water Commissioner Archibald Bliss, whose position in that Board it is proposed by the majority party to abolish.

There were 171 deaths in this city last week. Smallpox carried off three, measles five, croup and bronchitis six each, consumption thirty-five and pneumonia twenty-four. Of the deceased forty-one were men, twenty-nine women, forty-eight boys and fifty-three girls; forty-nine were infants under twelve months, and fourteen persons whose ages ranged from sixty to eighty years and upwards.

Ellen Costello and Margaret O'Brien, residing at No. 13 Van Brunt street, South Brooklyn, got into a quarrel at half-past nine o'clock last night, when the latter seized an axe and struck the former two or three murderous blows on the head, inflicting serious, if not fatal, injuries. The unfortunate woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by officer Donahue, and her assailant was arrested and locked up to answer.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last night a resolution, offered by Mr. Faron, fixing the salaries of the teachers, was adopted. The salaries of the principals in grammar departments is $2,625. This is twenty-five dollars less than has been paid. The salaries of the teachers in all the other departments has been increased from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars each, with the exception of those in colored schools Nos. 2 and 3. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of the chairman of each special committee to investigate, if there are sufficient funds in the treasury to meet the increase, and if so to report at the next meeting of the Board. The increase is to take effect on the 1st of May.

A POUGHKEEPSIE CLERICAL KICK-UP.

A Quaker Preacher Hauled Over the Coals—Broadbrim Confesses Intimacy With the Opposite Sex—He Is to be Expelled from the Church.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 15, 1870.

And now Poughkeepsie has a sensation. Mr. John Wood, a Quaker preacher, well known in this city, has been charged with improper intimacy with his servant girl, and measures are in progress to expel him from the church over which he has presided for many years. He is between fifty and sixty years of age, and has been married only four times. His last wife died several years ago. A member of the church over which he presided, states that when Wood was courting his third wife his intended marriage with her was proclaimed according to the Quaker rule, and that a day or two afterwards an Irish girl appeared and claimed that Wood had promised to marry her. This little episode caused a postponement of the announced nuptials, but they afterwards took place. The particular charge now preferred against Wood is that he has had intimate relations with his Irish servant girl, Mary McNinny, and that by him she is about to become a mother.

Among other facts which led to this charge are the following:—Wood during last fall owned the place known as the Adams property, situated a short distance east of this city. He lived there with his daughter and the girl spoken of, the latter acting as servant. For reasons best known to herself the daughter compelled the servant girl to leave the house. Soon after the daughter got married and also left. Wood, being alone, sent for the servant girl to come out and see him, which she did, and the two remained alone in the house all night. Some time after Mary McNinny, in the presence of witnesses, confessed that she was *enceinte* and charged Wood with being the father of the child. Still later Wood and Mary took passage on the steamer John L. Hasbrouck from this city for New York, leaving here at seven o'clock in the evening. It is not known that they occupied one stateroom, but during the evening Wood was constantly by Mary's side on a sofa, and also escorted her to supper.

All these reports induced the leading members of the church to summon Wood before them, when specific charges were made. He confessed the soft impeachment that he had been too intimate with the opposite sex, but denied that he was the father of Mary McNinny's child and offered his resignation. It was refused, and steps were taken to secure his immediate expulsion from the Society. Both he and the girl have left the city—the latter giving out that she was going to New York, and he stating that he was going to make a Southern tour, intending to return in a week or two.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	6 11	Moon rises.....eve	— —
Sun sets.....	6 08	High water..morn	7 32

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Colorado	March 16..	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tereira	March 19..	Havre, &c	58 Broadway.
America	March 19..	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Cambria	March 19..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Chyof Washi'n	March 19..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Denmark	March 19..	Liverpool	63 Broadway.
Etna	March 22..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	March 23..	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Bremen	March 24..	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Rising Star	March 24..	Havre	105 Pearl st.
City of Brussels	March 26..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	March 26..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	March 26..	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Lafayette	April 2..	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	April 2..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	April 2..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Columbia	April 2..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bellona	April 2..	London	55 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship Armada (Br), Leeraw, Liverpool—Tapscott Bros & Co.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, London—E E Morgan's Sons.

Bark Dacre (Br), Groundwater, Rotterdam—Arkell & Tufts.

Bark Hebe (NG), Freytag, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Pallas (Nor), Meyercreick, Bremen—H Koop & Co.

Bark Bride (Br), Brooks, Bilbon—Reed & Hinckley.

Bark Union (Br), Green, Gibraltar and Cadiz—Tupper & Beattie.

Bark J B Bradley, Bradley, Cardenas—R P Buck & Co.

Bark Jas Welsh (Br), Bates, Matanzas—Waydell & Co.

Bark Philena, Rose, Portland—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Manson, Gilkey, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—Welsh, Field & Way.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados—Bishop & Bro.

Schr Grand Master (Br), Cothran, Halifax—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr C A Johnson, Magie, Washington, NC—N K Hinman.

Schr Carrie Rich, Rich, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.

Schr Richd Hill, Smith, Norfolk—A Abbott.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Thomas, Liverpool March 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and 286 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Had E winds until 9th; since W winds. 10th inst, at 9 AM, lat 45 57, lon 50 13, passed two icebergs; 14th, lat 44 22, lon 65 21, passed steamship France, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Nemesis (Br, Billinge, Liverpool March 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Cimbria (NG), Haack, Hamburg March 2, and Havre 5th, with mdse and 460 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had fresh E winds first 4 days; since changeable winds and weather.

Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen March 2, and Havre 5th, with mdse and 246 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. 9th, lat 49 43, lon 30 53, saw ship Elsmore, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow via Moville, March 5, with mdse and 240 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced light SE winds to the Banks; thence NW winds.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston March 5, via Key West 8th, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co. Off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from SW to NW; 13th inst, lat 36 27, lon 74 14, passed brig Bogota, from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamship Montgomery, Fairchild, Savannah, March 12, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, March 12, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston March 13, at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 12th inst, at 12:45 PM, off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Western Metropolis, hence for New Orleans; 14th, at 6 PM, off Absecom, passed schr J T Weaver, bound N.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Netty Merryman, Rollins, Shanghae, Oct 12, with tea, to order. Passed Angier Nov 10 in the Indian Ocean; lat 16 S, lon 96 E had a heavy hurricane from SE and went around to NW, lasting 36 hours, ship laying with her upper dead eyes under water; sprung mainmast, lost foreyard and 3 tanks of water, drawing the ringbolts out of the deck. Nearly a whole suit of sails blowed from the yard after being furled with double gaskets; stove bulwark, &c; passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan 1; crossed the Equator Jan 28, in lon 32 W; has been 17 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Bark Mary Lee (Br), Robinson, Yokokama, 170 days, with tea, to Napier, Weisford & Co. Passed Angier Nov 5, Cape of Good Hope Dec 28, St Helena Jan 9, crossed the Equator Jan 21; in lon 25 had light winds and calms for 10 days; took the NE trades strong off Cape Hatteras; experienced heavy NW and NNE gales for 22 days; March 9, no lat, &c, passed a large mast, painted white, with top and rigging attached, also a large quantity of other wreck stuff; Dec 19, lat 34 42 S, lon 25 40 E, spoke ship Wild Rose (Br), from Calcutta for Aberdeen; Jan 9, lat 25 03 S, lon 5 41 E, bark Hope (Br), from Madras for London; 8th, lat 17 05 S, lon 4 23 W, bark Clementine de Alice (Fr), from — for Cadiz, leaky.

Bark Demetra (NG), Rose, Memel, 71 days, with rags, to order—vessel to C. Toolas & Co. Had rough weather; experienced heavy NW gales for the last 21 days.

Bark George W Jones (Br), Crosby, Newport, Eng, 22 days, with railroad iron, to order—vessel to master. Took the northern passage and had hard easterly gales to the Banks; Feb 22, lat 46 2 N, lon 25, experienced a heavy gale from the eastward, lost maintopgallantmast, fore and maintopgallant yards, mizzen topmast, lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Hattie M (Br), Parker, Cardiff, 65 days, with railway iron, to Heney & Parker. Took the southern passage and had fine weather. March 9, lat 38 20, lon 73 35, spoke brig Jeff Davis, from Inagua for Boston. Supplied her with provisions.

Bark Marco Polo (NG), Minssen, Bremen, 58 days, with mdse and 10 passengers, to Hermann Koop & Co. Took the southern passage and experienced heavy NW gales. March 12, lat —, lon 70, spoke bark Argonaut (NG), from Philadelphia for Bremen.

Bark Iron Queen (Br), Berry, Messina, 69 days, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallace & Co; vessel to G F Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan 24; had fine weather up to Bermuda; has been 14 days N of that point, with heavy NW gales.

Bark Terisina (Ital), Viola, Palermo, 80 days, via Gibraltar, 67 days, with fruit, to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had rough weather; has been 25 days N of Hatteras, with heavy gales from all points of the compass.

Brig D F Stockwell (Br), Bangor). Smith, Montevideo 69 days, with hides, to Welsh, Field & War. Crossed the Equator Feb 8 in lon 38, had rough weather; has been 25 days north of Bermuda, with heavy NNE and NNW gales; split sails.

Brig Shepherdess (Br), Peawick, Santos 60 days, with coffee, to G F Bulley. Crossed the Equator Feb 8 in lon 38; has been 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Brig Nellie Owens, Mauginez, PR, 22 days, with molasses, to Roche Brothers & Confrey. Experienced heavy NW gales for the last 15 days; was hove to from Feb 25 until March 5; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Nahad (Br), Richardson, Cienfuegos, 22 days, sugar, to Tucker & Lightbourn; has been 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Brig Maria Crowell (Br), Crowell, Cienfuegos, 19 days, with sugar, to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had rough weather; has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Brig D W Chesley (Br), Phinney, Cardenas 27 days, with sugar and molasses, to E D Morgan; vessel to Henry & Parker. Had rough weather, has been 17 days north of Hatteras with heavy NW gales; March 6, lat 34 lon 70, passed a large number of bales of cotton; picked up one with no marks on it.

Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayor, Bermuda 20 days, in ballast, to Duncan McColl; experienced heavy NW gales the entire passage.

Schr Peggy (Br), Reeves, Rio Janeiro, 60 days, with coffee, to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to G F Bulley. Crossed the Equator Feb 8, in lon 35; had fine weather up to Bermuda; has been 15 days north of that point, with heavy NW gales. Jan 27, lat 21 lon 39, spoke bark Alaska, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

Schr J S Clayton, Clayton, Galveston, 25 days, with cotton, &c, to N L McCready & Co. Has been 11 days N of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Schr Kalmar Lambert, Galveston, 24 days, with cotton, &c, to C W Adams & Co. Has been 18 days north of Hatteras with heavy gales from all points of the compass.

Schr T T Tasker, Allen, Jacksonville, 11 days, with yellow pine, to M A Wilder. Was 7 days N of Hatteras, with strong N winds.

Schr G H Reat, Smith, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores, to N L McCready & Co.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to order.

Schr Andrew Gastner, Robinson, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr S D Wheeler, Loyd, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores, to master. Is bound to Boston.

Schr Hattie Lee, Shearer, Washington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Thos G Benton & Sons.

Schr Joseph Allen, Kelso, Newbern, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to master.

Schr J W Haig, Brower, Newbern, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr G P Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr Wave, Wright, Virginia.

Schr Summerside, Forsyth, Virginia.

Schr John Mosser, Cutherly, Virginia.

Schr J T Ireland, Townsend, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse to Wm P Clyde.

Bark Presto (Br), Scott, New Haven for New York, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr Telegraph, Baxter, Wellfleet, 4 days, for New York, with fish to Crowell & Paine.

Schr Jas A Parson, King, Bath for Philadelphia.

Schr Ada F Brooks, Hawes, Rockland for Baltimore.

Schr American Chief, Snow, Rockland, 7 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Viola, Hall, Machias, 8 days, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Geo A Pierce, Poole, Salem for New York, in ballast, to F W Ropes.

Schr Chas C Davis, Smith, Gloucester, 3 days, for New York, with fish to Jas Stetson & Co.

Schr Milly Washburne, Dix, Provincetown, 3 days, for New York, with fish to C Nickerson.

Schr Matchless, Hopkins, Provincetown for Staten Island.

Schr Witch of the Wave, Rose, Provincetown for Staten Island.

Schr Ella F Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston for Norfolk.

Schr S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for New York, with nails to Parker Mills.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Wareham for New York.

Schr John B Norris, Howes, New Bedford for Norfolk.

Schr Reaene, Kelly, New Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr B T Crocker, Harding, Providence for Tangier.

Schr Ceres, Dawes, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary D Cranmer, Horner, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Ida Laffrinier, Howard, Providence for New York.

Schr Wm Cargill, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr Grand Island, McIntyre, Providence for New York.

Schr Jas Parker Sr, Kenney, Pawtucket for Hoboken.

Schr Susan & Mary, Higgins, Newport for New York.

Schr Jacob Raymond, Holt, New London for New York.

Schr Success, Richards, New London for New York.

Schr L D Wentworth, Dodge, New London for New York.

Schr Sarah Gage, Brown, New London for New York.

Schr Jane, Haskill, New Haven for New York.

Schr Gen Grant, Frame, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lyra, Hamill, New Haven for New York.

Schr M W Griffin, Griffin, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven for New York.

Schr E Flowers, Preston, New Haven for New York.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport for Jersey City.

Schr Orion, Winters, Stony Brook for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr M E Rich, Rich, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr C F Atwood, Burrows, Potomac River for Boston.

Schr A H Whitmore, Greenlaw, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport.

Schr L W Birdsall, Sullivan, South Amboy for Stonington.

Schr Mercer, Wasson, South Amboy for Bridgeport.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Pearson, South Amboy for Norwalk.

Schr Wind, Warwick, Amboy for Bridgeport.

Schr M E Avery, Davis, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Z Kenyon, Buckingham, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr Judge Tenney, Kavanagh, Port Johnson for Newburyport.

Schr Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Charlie Willie, Thomas, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr A Haines, Smith, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr R H Wilson, Harris, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr W F Burton, Adams, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr L A Fones, Day, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr S P Godwin, Wa

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman as cook in a private family.

28 WEST 49TH ST.—AS COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family; will do the coarse washing. Call at present employer's.

54 UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—An experienced woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference.

81 3D ST., ROOM NO. 9.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN a small private family or first class boarding house. Unexceptional city references.

89 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., first floor, rear.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and bread cooking; best of city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A PROTESTant woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking. Good city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with washing. No objection to the country.

130 ELIZABETH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good home preferable to wages.

130 8TH ST. (CLINTON PLACE), REAR, ROOM 20.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

130 8TH ST. (CLINTON PLACE), IN THE REAR.—A Scotch Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best city references; country preferred. Call as room 20.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist with the washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

152 WEST 29TH ST.—TO DO GOOD PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing; good reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; no objection to country; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

163 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a good baker; best city reference.

206 AV. C, BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—A competent woman as experienced cook; understands all kind of soups, game pastry and French and English cooking; best city reference.

207 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY, IN THE REAR.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer; good plain laundress; good reference.

208 WEST 3RD ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; the best city reference from last place.

210 MYRTLE AV.—AS COOK AND TO WASH AND iron in a small private family; good reference.

222 BROOME ST., HER LAST PLACE.—A RESpectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family.

226 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; good city references.

232 WEST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK.

234 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city references from last employer.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

245 WEST 33D ST., IN THE REAR BUILDING.—A Canadian woman as first class cook; French or English cooking. Best city reference.

255 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; no objection to a small private boarding house; good city reference from her last place.

265 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A Protestant woman as first class cook, thoroughly understands English and French cooking in all their branches; good city reference.

273 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; can come well recommended from her last place.

311 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A first class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best city reference from her last employer. Call or address.

316 EAST 2D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—To cook, wash and iron; good reference.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

321 HICKS ST., CORNER OF CONGRESS.—A COMpetent woman as cook or as laundress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days.

327 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Two respectable girls, one as cook and the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Best city reference.

332 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH ave.—A competent woman as good cook in a small private family; understands bread and pastry; best reference.

334 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; best city references.

337 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., room No. 4, second floor, back.—A young woman as cook in a private family; the youngest understands her business. Good city reference can be given.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A professed cook who understands French, English and German cooking, as head cook in some large establishment or as meat and pastry cook, having lived in the best families in that capacity for a number of years and is therefore competent in every respect; best city reference.

422 WEST 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family or boarding house; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

425 7TH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; reference if required.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., room 10.—A young woman as good cook; good city reference.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 22TH AND 23TH STS., room No. 16.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker, washer, and ironer; best city references.

1,065 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer. Best city reference from her last place.

1,257 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—AS GOOD French cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

1,432 3D AV., NEAR 81ST ST.—AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, best reference from her last place.

THE GREAT PAPER FOR EVERYBODY.
THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
TWO CENTS.

Chambermaids, &c.

39 MADISON ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework in a private family. Apply from 10 to 2.

57 DOWNING ST.—A CLEAN, SMART, RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Satisfactory reference.

122 7TH AV., IN THE REAR.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; can give good city reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged.

130 WEST 20TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing; is fully capable to do both. Best reference from last place.

132 WEST 47TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best city reference from her last employer. Call or address.

132 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the summer; best city references.

140 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and washing; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

142 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress in a private family or boarding house; good reference.

145 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Call for one week.

149 WEST 39TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—AS chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; best city reference.

149 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Call from 10 till 4.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small family; best city reference.

163 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A COLORED DRESSmaker and seamstress to work for some more families by the day or week; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

203 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

203 EAST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and is willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or waitress and fine washer; good city reference.

212 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family; best city reference. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock.

218 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A young girl to do up stairs work or chamberwork and waiting. Good city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

240 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, back.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework in a small private family.

240 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor, front.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to mind children; has good city references.

251 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

251 EAST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; good city reference; can do fine washing and French fluting. Call for two days.

253 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist with children.

302 MOTT ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; is both willing and obliging.

302 35TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., THIRD floor, front room.—A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Call for two days.

311 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A young American girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress.

329 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; would assist with washing if required.

330 LEXINGTON AV., (PRESENT EMPLOYER.)—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing.

331 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

334 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and assist with children. Best city reference.

382 5D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—TO do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference.

418 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—As chamber or waiting maid. Call or address.

427 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress and will assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework for a small private family; is willing and obliging; three years' city reference from last place.

429 HUDSON ST., BETWEEN LEROY AND MORton.—An American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference.

431 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; no objection to the country.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 22TH AND 23TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

492 3D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 34TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference from last place.

557 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamberwork and sewing or to take care of children and sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

652½ 7TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 years old, to do light chamberwork and waiting or to mind children; is willing and obliging.

1,397 BROADWAY.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK OR take care of children.

A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid; can operate on sewing machine; good city reference; no objection to boarding house. Address M. C., Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

11 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH av.—A competent dressmaker, also operator, would go out by the day; also millinery and dressmaking at reduced prices. Spring styles.

28 WEST 46TH ST.—A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman, is a fine seamstress and will take care of a child over four years of age. Call at present employer's.

43 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A DRESSMAKER, DISENgaged for a short time, would go as seamstress in a family by the week or for a month, can cut and is not operate on the Grover & Baker or Allen & Gibbs sewing machine, satisfactory reference. No objection to the country.

57 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can finish after dressmakers and cut and fit if required, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference.

117 EAST 4TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG lady, having a good knowledge of dressmaking, wishes to make an engagement with a dressmaker to operate on a Wheeler & Wilson or Weed's machine, with or without a machine. Call on or address A. W.

119 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid, is a first rate operator on a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; has two years' reference.

127 WEST 2D ST.—A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good references.

130 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A family seamstress wishes a few more engagements by the week, month, or day, has some knowledge of dressmaking.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker, who goes out by the day, wants a few more engagements.

207 WEST 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTant as seamstress; can operate on the machine; would take care of growing children and do chamberwork.

222 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As first class seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family, or to go out by the day; best city references.

225 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A FIRST class dressmaker to go out by the day; works on Grover & Baker's and other machines. Call all the week.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; thoroughly understands is cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go as lady's maid; city references.

264 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, third floor.—A respectable woman as seamstress and dressmaker, good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen from 10 to 5. Good city reference.

290 6TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A competent dressmaker, who goes out by the day, wishes a few more engagements; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days.

311 6TH AV., NEAR 19TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A family seamstress wants a few more customers by the day; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking.

321 WEST 56TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Best city references.

337 EAST 6TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; winter and spring suits, &c. upward; wrappers, $4 a $5 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting; terms cash. Call or address.

339 EAST 17TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO engage with a few families by the day or week; can cut, fit and make ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style, or would take work to her own house. Call on or address.

344 EAST 21ST ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; four years' reference.

351 6TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A dress and cloak maker, thoroughly versed in all branches; cuts and fits by the French system by measure; invents styles; has been connected with some of the best houses both North and South, wishes an engagement as forewoman or would go by the week or month; no objection to the country. Call or address M. H.

421 EAST 10TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. A respectable girl as seamstress in a private family. Can be seen till engaged.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., room No. 6.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses; all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take care of a grown child or to do light chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; has good reference.

755 3D AV., NEAR 61ST ST.—A DRESSMAKER OF first class experience wishes a few more customers by the day in private families, or would take work home.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day to cut and fit for ladies and children. Address L. C., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's machine, who has had experience in the furnishing business; is a thorough and superior seamstress; ladies, children and infants' garments cut and made complete; engagements by day or week. Address J. V. S., Herald office.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, in the best and most economical manner, at very low prices, by Miss JOHNSTON, 1,317 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth street. Paper Patterns very cheap.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, with good city reference, as seamstress and lady's maid. Address N., Seamstress, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS seamstress or to do light work in an American family; is not particular about the pay. Address SWEDE, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

18 WATTS ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl to take care of children or to do the housework of a small family; good reference.

36 1ST ST., IN THE STORE.—A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework.

46 HUDSON ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable woman to do general housework in a private family, either city or country; ten years city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

60 WEST ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, TO DO housework in a small private family; city reference.

83 2D ST. AND 2D AV., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A German girl to do general housework; good reference.

87 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO GENEral housework, is a good baker of bread; best city reference. Also a young girl to make herself useful and mind children. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging.

140 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. To do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

156 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, city reference if required.

213 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE EASTERN girl to do general housework in a small private family; can be well recommended.

222 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework.

312 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best reference.

313 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., REAR house.—A young girl to do housework in a small family or as laundress.

314 EAST 33D ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework.

333 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a small American family. Best city reference.

403 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

437 WEST 26TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good city reference from last place.

469 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking, has good reference. Call for two days.

542 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Good reference.

542 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; good city reference. Address.

631 2D AV., CORNER OF 24TH ST., OVER BAKERY.—A young girl to do general housework, or to do chamberwork and to assist with the fine washing and ironing in a small private family.

1,110 3D AV., CORNER OF 65TH ST.—A GIRL TO do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family. First class reference.

FULL REPORTS OF EVERYTHING
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
TWO CENTS.

Housekeepers, &c.

7 MEEKER AV., WILLIAMSBURG.—A MIDDLE aged American woman as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children.

45 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR CANAL.—A COMPETENT hotel housekeeper that understands her business in every department; best reference can be given. Address Mrs. M. B.

66 CARMINE ST.—A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding house; best of testimonials given. Call in the millinery store. M. C.

75 COLUMBIA ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable young lady as housekeeper; is competent to take full charge and willing to work.

240 EAST 21ST ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family or a hotel, to take charge of the linen room; can give the best reference as to competency. Apply for one week.

277 GREENWICH ST., IN THE DRY GOODS store.—A respectable American widow lady as housekeeper for a some respectable family; has a boy 11 years old whom she desires to have with her; can furnish first class reference.

401 9TH AV.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper, companion for an invalid or travelling companion. Best reference. Call for two days.

823 BROADWAY.—A GENTLEL, PLEASING YOUNG person, as housekeeper in a widower's family; a quiet home is more of an object than wages. Address Miss R. S.

1,389 BROADWAY, NEAR 49TH ST.—A NEW ENGland lady as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; no objection to the country. Call or address.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIence desires a position as housekeeper; one who is roughly modern in the duties; is willing to make herself useful. Address Miss A., station H, Yorkville.

AN EFFICIENT, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PERSON desires a situation as housekeeper or the care of an invalid lady; references exchanged. Address A. G. H., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A position in a widower's family, either as housekeeper or nurse to children; no objection to go to California. Address HOPE, station D, New York city.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, EDUCATED and refined, desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family of wealth; is fully capable of taking the entire charge; good reference given. Address H. B. C., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, WITH A DAUGHTER three years of age, as housekeeper, or any other position where her child would be kindly treated; location or salary no object; a family of motherless children preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. JOHN WHITE, Station H.

A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT, DESIROUS OF OBtaining a quiet home, wishes to engage in a family of means residing in the country; understands housekeeping and family sewing; anything not menial; refers to a family she lived three years with; terms moderate. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 568 Broome st., for this week.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's house in their absence in the country or in Europe; has held similar situations; the highest testimonials as regards respectability. Address E. E., box 129 Herald office.

POSITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REspectability, as housekeeper or general superintendent; a widower's family preferred. Address C. L., box 65, Turner's, Orange county.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper, or plain seamstress, in a widower's family where there are children; she has one child which she must have with her; no one under forty need answer, wages $2 and do no washing; no objections to go to the country. Address Mrs. DELMAR LORD, for three days, Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY FROM VIRGINIA, some respectable employment; housekeeper, companion to an invalid or governess preferred; salary not so much an object as a good home; references. Address E. E. MARSHALL, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACCOMPLISHED housekeeper, in a gentleman's family; is a person of great experience; adequate to manage any position of trust; understands marketing thoroughly; willing to assist in work. None but those willing to offer a permanent situation need address HOUSEKEEPER, box 189 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

85 6TH AV., BACK STAIRS, TOP FLOOR.—WASHing and fluting, rolling and fluting neatly done; would go out to work; recommended from last place.

89 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class laundress; good reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—AS laundress.

126 WEST 20TH ST., BACK BASEMENT.—A RESpectable English lady, who is a first class laundress, wishes family washing at her own house.

126 8TH ST., CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV., room No. 4.—As first class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and polishing; no objection to go to the country for the summer.

132 WEST 48TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT SERVANT as laundress; very obliging and a thorough laundress; French fluting and ladies' finery done up in the best manner; best city reference from last place. Call or address.

146 EAST 2D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNdress; refers to the lady last lived with in the city. Call this day.

163 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG COLORED woman wishes families' washing to do at her own home; is a good fluter and shirt ironer.

216 EAST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR, right hand side.—A widow lady to go out washing, ironing and scrubbing by the day.

217 EAST 39TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT WOman wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing or to work out by the day.

221 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, at her own residence; understands fluting. Call for two days.

227 EAST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day as a good laundress; good reference. Inquire for Mrs. KILEY.

229 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. As first class laundress, with a first class private family; best city reference given; can flute and do all kinds of nicety.

242 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable woman, who is a good laundress, to do gentlemen's, ladies' or families' washing by the month or dozen; would do them at reasonable rates; understands fluting in all its branches.

246 WEST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to get the washing of a few gentlemen, or family washing; can do fluting; terms moderate.

528 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—Two young girls in the same family: one as laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; the others as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; both have the best references and no objection to a short distance in the country.

810 WASHINGTON ST.—A WELSH WOMAN WISHES to procure families' or gentlemen's washing at her own home; also shirt and dressmaking; good city reference. Call for one week.

678 8TH AV.—A WOMAN WILL TAKE IN WASHing and ironing.

Nurses, &c.

15 CORNELIA ST., IN THE REAR.—A COLORED young woman as first class nurse or waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

49 CANAL ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid or to take charge of a baby; is a good sewer. Address or call for two days.

73 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl in a small private family as nurse and seamstress; best reference.

87 WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WET nurse; baby six weeks old.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

73 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable married woman to wet nurse a baby at her own residence; has best city reference.

120 EAST 3D ST.—A GIRL AS NURSE AND TO DO plain sewing; best city reference from last place. Ring bell No. 4. Call for two days.

123 7TH AV.—AS NURSE AND TO ASSIST WITH charm ework; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged.

145 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl to take care of a baby and do chamberwork.

149 WEST 39TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A MIDdle-aged woman to take charge of a baby or grown child; 8 years reference.

156 EAST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A SMART, INtelligent and tidy girl to take care of children or to do light general housework. Call for two days and ask for MRS CUNNINGHAM.

156 SULLIVAN ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTable middle aged woman as nurse; can bring up a baby from its birth; would wait on an invalid lady; good city reference.

162 EAST 33D ST.—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, to take care of children and sew; can operate; city reference.

203 WEST 16TH ST., OVER THE STORE, ENtrance on 15th st.—A Scotch Protestant woman as nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth by hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT, room No. 11.—A respectable Protestant woman as child's nurse, can take care of a child from its birth.

222 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as wet nurse.

234 EAST 22D ST.—AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS; city reference. Call or address.

319 AV. A, NEAR 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has recently lost her baby two months old to nurse at her own residence.

322 EAST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young married woman as a respectable family as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk; her first child. Call for two days.

322 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby; first class city reference. Can be seen for two days.

417 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children or do light housework; is willing to make herself useful. Call in the store.

443 WEST 40TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable married woman, a baby to dry nurse; the best of care given, and good reference. None but respectable persons need apply to Mrs. DASHER.

469 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse and do plain sewing; two years' good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

506 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs., first floor, front.—A respectable woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; has a fresh breast of milk; good reference. Call or address for three days.

513 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to nurse a child at her own house, having just lost her babe of five days old. Inquire of Mrs. GUILLAND.

572 7TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable girl to take care of growing children and do plain sewing; good city reference.

770 2D AV., PATTERN STORE.—A MONTHLY NURSE wishes a few more engagements, or would take care of an invalid; is experienced. Best reference from good doctors.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse, good and healthy, with a good breast of milk; good reference. Address Mrs. DOGAN, station M., Carmansville, N. Y.

YOUNG CHILDREN OR INFANTS REQUIRING A mother's care and protection can obtain such in a healthy locality. Address MOTHER, box 142 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

50 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, willing and obliging, in a private family or boarding house; city reference.

111 WEST 50TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent young woman as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid; has the best city references; thoroughly understands her business.

135 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway, present employer's.—A Protestant girl as first class waitress. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As first class waitress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; five years' city reference.

211 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress; no objection to assist at chamberwork; best city reference.

426 4TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable young woman as first class waitress; best city reference.

557 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

10 ST. MARK'S PLACE, FROM 12 TO 3.—A FRENCH person to travel with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid or nurse; good reference.

19 AMITY ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, WHOSE husband is travelling, wishes genteel and remunerative employment; at home preferred. Address Mrs. S., at Madame Vure's.

57 DOWNING ST.—A RESPECTABLE, SMART young girl, of pleasing address, to attend a fancy store; has had many years' experience in the business; satisfactory reference.

136 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOVERNESS to one or two children; is a good seamstress; speaks German, French and English; best references. Can be seen from 3 to 5 for one week.

224 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young German lady, teaching German, French and the rudiments of music and needlework; as governess or travelling companion. Address or call.

254 EAST 33D ST.—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY to take care of children; would teach them upon the piano; can operate on Singer's family machine, will prove to be most kind and faithful to her employer; very best reference. Can be seen at any time. Miss WILMOT.

317 EAST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as companion to an elderly lady; is willing to do light chamberwork and plain sewing.

341 EAST 10TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN lady wishes a position as saleswoman in a fancy store or bakery; has a knowledge of business; speaks English well; only a moderate salary required. Call on or address M. V.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—AS FOREWOMAN IN A MATtress house; understands the cutting and making of all kinds of mattresses and bedding and the different machines, no objection to go to a neighboring city. Address, for two days, M. J. MARTIN.

443 WEST 36D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., room No. 2.—Wanted, by a respectable married woman, whose husband is away from home, a lone lady or girl who works out by the day.

823 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY and experience as governess or companion in a family intending to travel in Europe; city reference. Address G. P. S.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing for five years would take a few more pupils for the piano and vocal instruction. Address M. C., Herald office.

A LADY, WITH SOME YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DEsires a position as visiting governess to teach English, French and music; highest references given. Address PERSEVERANCE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

AN EDUCATED LADY, COMPETENT TO FILL A POsition of trust, would like to find employment as governess or housekeeper. Address Miss BARNES, box 168 Herald office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS COMPANION TO a lady or young ladies going abroad or to travel; writes a nice hand and does all kinds of fine sewing; would make herself useful. Address H., box 140 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION WHERE HER SERvices in any light employment (not menial) would compensate for her board; would not object to being a companion for an invalid or instructing small children. The highest references given. Address A. M., Post office.

GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT LADY, QUALIFIED to teach English, French and Latin, together with Music and Drawing, may hear of a situation by addressing, stating acquirements and salary expected, M., Herald office.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A PERSON THAT UNDERstands putting down and altering carpets, and making up lace curtains, would like to go out by the day or week. Address Mrs. PARKER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, SOME LIGHT EMPLOYment, in exchange for board. 48 Bleecker st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS SALESlady, in a fancy store. Address M. A., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A POSITION, WITH AN AGED LADY, AS companion and to wait upon her; or would be willing to travel; is a perfect needlewoman. Address H. E., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED LADY, A POSItion as governess and housekeeper; would be found invaluable in any family requiring a lady to officiate as the head of the establishment. Address X. Y. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND business qualifications, an engagement as saleswoman, cashier or any position of trust. Apply at Mr. Gimbrede's, card engraver, 572 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A PLACE to take care of and instruct children and sew; is a good seamstress and willing to help take charge of the house, is smart and intelligent and not afraid of work; best references. Address M. M., box 225 Herald office.

WESTERN MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.—A LADY wants to make an arrangement so as to have an interest in some lucrative and established business; is capable of taking control of a branch concern; would invest some money. Address BUSINESS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COOK WANTED—AT 36 WEST 20TH ST.; MUST AS. sist with washing in winter and in summer go with the family to the country; must understand butter making.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; city reference required; wages no object. Apply at 568 Broadway.

A YOUNG GIRL, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, AS seamstress and up stairs maid. Address A. M. C., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED FOR A good situation; three servants kept. Apply to Mr. DEVERE, 19 Amity st.

A GIRL W

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B MINER, AUCTIONEER
By HENRY H LEEDS & MINER
Salesrooms No Chambers and Reade streets, art galleries, 51 Broadway
Art Galleries No 817 Broadway
Great sale of Oil Paintings
Gilt Frames

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 17 and 18 at the

Art Galleries,

the collection of Messrs Leeds & Co of Boston comprising all of the Original Paintings from which the splendid Chromos and Etchings of that firm have been made Most of the pictures in this collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art A select private exhibition of the collection will be held on Monday March 14 at 10½ o'clock precisely, at which time catalogues will be ready

The following artists are represented in the collection:

George Inness,	Eastman Johnson,	J G Brown,
J F Kensett,	A F Tait,	S Colman,
Thos Hill,	P Moran	M F H DeHaas,
J H Brevoort,	J M Spencer,	C C Lambdin,
W H Brown	V Granbery,	B Rondel
R A Blakelock,	E Fotres,	T P Rossiter,
J A Hessing,	A Martin	F Peel,
S Adams	G L Niles,	H A Ferguson,
T Lobrichon	J Cosman,	B & G Seze,
F Schlesinger,	J Mordler,	H Von Seben,
Van Wyngaert,	De Vos	Lemmens,
A Coutier,	V Grudenebark,	Girardet

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water colors

They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday evening, 15th inst., until sale day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested

ART NOTICE
Gallery of Art, 845 Broadway
Grand Exhibition of Magnificent Works of Art.

Having received information from A D'Hauvette, of Antwerp, to sell the entire collection, including the three great historical paintings—Esmeralda A picture of great beauty, painted by the same man, of Antwerp, from the gorgeous romance of The Hunchback of Notre Dame the Court of Queen Jane the First of Naples, the most attractive and brilliantly painted picture in the Exhibition; Seventy by Five Inches; Joseph Bonaparte Receiving the Deputies of the Italian Republic, large size, with some Village and Italian Peasantry, and Oil Paintings from the pencil of the Italian and European artists never before exhibited and beyond doubt the largest and largest collection offered at auction—parties desiring to add to their collections or about commencing one will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves with the choicest works of modern art. The above have not been chromoed, and will be sold on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22d, 23d and 24th of March at BARR-RS GALLERY, 845 BROAD WAY, opposite Wallack's.

ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS BY CATALOGUE
HENRY LEVY, Auctioneer,
will offer at auction this day, March 16 and following days at the Artists' Salesroom 50 Nassau street, a superb collection of Framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists. On view from 9 A M till 5 P M

ALLEN B MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By HENRY H LEEDS & MINER
Salesrooms Nos 19 Chambers and 77 Reade streets art galleries, 51 and 53 Broadway
On Wednesday March 16 at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 60 East Sixteenth street
Genteel Household Furniture &c.,
consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets gilt frame French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, carved ebony and gold inlaid Suit, in green Lourdes silk, black walnut marble top Centre Tables Gilt and Decorated Vases Gilt Cornices Lace Window Curtains, Howe's Sewing Machine, mahogany Extension Table black walnut Chairs in crimson reps, Ormolu Six Light Chandelier Engravings oak marble top mirror back Hall Stand, oak Hall Chairs oak marble top bedroom rosewood Bedsteads, marble top Dressing Bureaus Washstands, Cottage Suits Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, rosewood Lounges and Chairs in blue reps, Gas Brackets, Window Shades, &c., &c.

A. J BELLAMY SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
WEDNESDAY, March 16
at 12 M at Exchange Salesroom 111 Broadway
Supreme Court sale, under the direction of Thomas H Landon Esq Referee,
Valuable 3 Third Avenue Corner

The valuable Lot, covered with brick buildings on the Northwest corner of 13th street and 14th street Size 25 2½ on Third avenue 100 feet deep to the rear with a strip in the rear, 8.3x 41 feet Maps at 31 Cedar street.

AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION
Over $10 000 worth and over 200 lots
Handsome Modern Household Furniture,
At Public Auction by E. MILHOLL, Auctioneer,
at the brown stone residence
118 West Twenty-first street between Sixth and Seventh avenues
(Wednesday morning, March 16 at 10½ o'clock precisely
Magnificent rosewood Parlor Suit, Wilton Carpets, rosewood Piano by Steinway, elegant Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of Brocatel, in green and plain reps, Lithographs, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes Vases Statuary Ice Pitchers, Parlor Ornaments, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers covered with haircloth Dining and Tea Tables Sideboard, Chairs Tea and Dinner Sets, Silver and Glass Ware, Ivory Handled Cutlery, Basement and servants Furniture at Sale positive Take Broadway stages or Sixth or Seventh avenue cars stop corner Twenty-sixth street. Furniture can be seen and catalogues had on the premises. Parties engaged to remove, cart or pack goods for purchasers

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AUCTION NOTICE
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY)
at 10 o'clock,
LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
of
A JOBBER'S ENTIRE STOCK
of
WHITE GOODS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
YANKEE NOTIONS &c &c.

The above stock will be sold without reserve for damage a portion having been slightly injured by smoke and water at a recent fire

Particular attention of buyers is invited to this stock, every lot of which will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues and goods now ready

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
152 Church street.

AUCTION THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock precisely
Large Household Furniture sale at the four-story house No 2 West Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place Brussels, Ingrain Carpets rosewood Hall Suits, Drawing Room Suits covered with brocatel reps and Hair cloth, Tables Etageres Mirrors Curtains Mantle Clocks Vases, Bronzes Bedsteads Bureaus Washstands, Mattresses Beds Blankets, Lounges Sofas, Rockers Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass China and Silver Ware, Cutlery &c.

AUCTION—MORTGAGE SALE
EDWIN KNOLES Auctioneer,
will sell positive by all the elegant furniture at the four story residence 12 Bleecker street between Broadway and Fifth avenue (upper Fifth avenue) this day (Wednesday) March 16 at 10½ o'clock precisely rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits Table Etageres Cabinet Mirrors Curtains, Pair rugs, Bronzes, Clocks rosewood 7½ octave Piano forte, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands Mattresses, Beds, Blankets Sofas, Chairs Rockers, Lounges, sideboard, Extension Table Dining Chairs Gas, China and Silverware cutlery &c. &c. Sale positive By order of JOSEPH RUDOLF, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION NOTICE
J M TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER
$20 000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Hall and Parlor Furniture, Brussels Carpets
Paintings, Statuary and many other costly works of Art,
Cabinet Pianos,
ON THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) March 16
at his Rooms, No 761 Broadway, corner Tenth street,
Entrance 10th street and Saturday's
Private sale 9 o'clock.

Drawing Rooms—Elegant suits covered green gold crimson and rose wool de laine Brocatelle Reps Window Curtains rose wool de laines Lace and Muslin Curtains Poles Oil Paintings by eminent artists, fine bronze statuary Marble Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Piano forte carved ebony and gold Bedroom—hogany, walnut and ebonized Wardrobes Commodes Bureaus, spring Mattresses Blankets Sheets Counterpanes Dressing Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers covered with haircloth Dining and Tea Tables Sideboard, chairs Tea and Dinner Sets, Silver and Glass Ware, Ivory Handled Cutlery, Basement and servants Furniture at Sale positive Take Broadway stages or Sixth or Seventh avenue cars stop corner Twenty-sixth street. Furniture can be seen and catalogues had on the premises. Parties engaged to remove, cart or pack goods for purchasers

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BY R WAITHMAN & CO AUCTIONEERS.
We will this day 10½ Liberty and 111 Cedar street at 10½ o'clock all the valuable, elegant and fashionable Furniture consisting in part of rich and elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits in black walnut and rosewood Bureaus Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre and Extension Tables Rockers, Lounges and Dining Chairs Book cases Writing Desks elegant Centre and Side Tables brocatel and lace Curtains, two superb Pier Mirrors each with gilt frames 25 rich bronze Figures Clocks Vases Ornaments velvet, Brussels and three ply Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Chamber and Dining Room Suits Sofas Lounges and Easy Chairs Sofa Bedding Feather and hair Mattresses &c. Also Pedestals Extension and Wardrobes Sofas Rockers, Tables Chairs French China Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils Sale positive This sale is one of the largest and finest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped on purchasers.

A. R WAITHMAN & CO AUCTIONEERS,
We will this day 10½ Liberty and 111 Cedar street at 10½ o'clock all the valuable, elegant and fashionable Furniture consisting in part of Household Furniture consisting in part of Parlor and Chamber Suits in black walnut and rosewood Bureaus Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre and Extension Tables Rockers, Lounges and Dining Chairs Book cases Writing Desks elegant Centre and Side Tables brocatel and lace Curtains, two superb Pier Mirrors each with gilt frames 25 rich bronze Figures Clocks Vases Ornaments velvet, Brussels and three ply Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Chamber and Dining Room Suits Sofas Lounges and Easy Chairs Sofa Bedding Feather and hair Mattresses &c. Also Pedestals Extension and Wardrobes Sofas Rockers, Tables Chairs French China Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils Sale positive This sale is one of the largest and finest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped on purchasers.

A. M CRISTALER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, 687 Broadway corner Howard street
MORTGAGE SALE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND GILT FURNITURE
By Order of
A. M CRISTALER & SON will sell on Friday, March 18 at 10½ o'clock a large assortment of first class city made Furniture in all rosewood, walnut and gilt Parlor and Library Suits in silk brocatelles and barella hair cloth covers Chamber Suits, Etageres Cabinets Library and Secretary Bookcases Arm and Glass Card, Centre, Library and Extension Tables Easy Chairs Reception and Library Chairs Pier and Mantle Mirrors, gilt and bronze Clocks Hair and Spring Mattresses Cot sacks, Hall and Piazza Chairs, Lookers, Sofas, &c. Also in the second floor back parlor a large assortment of Office Furniture, Counters, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Settees, Mats, Carpets, &c. By order of Mr Wilson & Co 181 Bowery

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GEORGE JAMES, Salesroom 594 Broadway
Elegant and Choice Household Furniture,
Of Public Auction by E. MILHOLL, Auctioneer,
at the brown stone residence
118 West Twenty-first street between Sixth and Seventh avenues
On MONDAY, March 21 at 10½ o'clock,
the entire stock of J. R. Fogerson & Co 1164 Broadway, between Twenty seventh and twenty eighth streets, consisting of rich Parlor Dining Room Library and Bedroom Furniture, in the most recherche style and taste, after new and original designs.

Catalogues on Friday

BY F COLTON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 838 Third Avenue corner 53d street, near Broadway.
Elegant and choice Furniture
On MONDAY, March 21 at 10½ o'clock,
the entire stock of J. R. Fogerson & Co 1164 Broadway, between Twenty seventh and twenty eighth streets, consisting of rich Parlor Dining Room Library and Bedroom Furniture, in the most recherche style and taste, after new and original designs.

BY F COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL ON Friday, March 18 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 838 East Third avenue, a large and general assortment of Furniture, also 20 Carpets, large quantity of Oil cloth and Matting Hair Mattresses, Posters and Pillows 2 elegant Secretary Beds 2 Mantel Mirrors, 1 upright Piano 1 elegant Piano, cost $900, and a private Library of Books, about 200 volumes.

BY ARCH JOHNSTON AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office
Large sale of Household Furniture
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at their sale room, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed from the country for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

BY ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office
Third and closing sale of Marble Goods, of the importation of Signor Pandolfini & Co
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Marble and Bronze Goods, some of which are very beautiful being the closing sale of Signor Pandolfini & Co's importation.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J W CAMPBELL, JR. AUCTIONEER.
J W CAMPBELL & CO will sell this day commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 594 Broadway, between Prince and Third streets, about 800 lots, being entire elegant Dining Room Bedroom Chamber and Parlor Furniture contained in that first class six story Residence of 51 rooms, viz—Two fine rosewood Pianos, elaborated manners superior carved rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits in reps and silk damask, rich rosewood Etageres with plate mirrors, and marble consol slabs marble top, enamelled, chest and extra walnut Dining Room and Bedroom Suits with mirrors carved wood and walnut sideboards, Mahogany Chamber and Bedroom Suits, with marble tops and French plate Mirrors walnut, mahogany and other Wardrobes Breakfast Tables, Washstands carved and inlaid rosewood and solid walnut Centre and Library Tables, Sofas and Side Seat and other Tables, rich French plate Mirrors and connecting Cornices silk striped reps and damask Curtains Superfine French plate Mirrors Garden Seats, Seagrass and superior carved Hall Furniture, from 50 to 80 lbs, fine Feather beds, Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, fine Rich Parlor Carpets, other Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets throughout the house, English Oil Cloths, Shades, Gilt Bird and Vase Ware, Silver ware, Glassware Crockery Kitchen Utensils and Furniture with which the same will conclude Descriptive catalogue early at residence and will contain many beautiful large and desirable assortment of Household Goods worthy attention, to which we respectfully invite buyers, dealers, housekeepers and others are specially invited.

CAMPBELL & CO Auctioneers,
500 Pieces,
will give particular and prompt attention to sales of household furniture at private residences during the coming season Regular cash charges and commissions J W C & CO

BY M FOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER
At Rosewood, four round corners seven octave Piano forte, Parlor and Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut &c &c
M FOUGHTY will sell this day at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street a large variety of fine rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits rosewood walnut, chestnut and enamelled Chamber Suits, with and without marble tops, Hair and Husk Mattresses walnut and mahogany Wardrobes walnut Lounges in reps and hair cloth mahogany Parlor Suits in Velvet and 3 large Oval Frame Pier Mirrors, 1 Mantel Glass, very large and fine 2 Library and 1 Secretary Bookcases two sets hogany Curtains, fine Walnut Extension and Centre Library Tables covered with green cloth Parlor Desks, Escritoirs Dining Tables, fine Oil Paintings &c. &c. the whole to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the goods are in fine order and but little used Catalogues at salesroom.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES—ELEVENTH SUCCESSFUL & CO Auctioneers.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ o'clock
sale of a valuable Library of Medical Books also a collection of rare Pamphlets, Curiosities &c, relating to the rebellion also a large assortment of miscellaneous Standard and Illustrated Works

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JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON FRIday March 18 at 11 o'clock, on the premises No 549 Sixth street, near Thirty fourth street, the Lease Furniture and Fixtures of a small Hotel, Barroom and Restaurant, splendidly fitted up favorable lease of house, furniture and fixtures to be sold in one lot. Sale positive.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, March 16,
at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No 1 North William street, Harsfield's sale Household Furniture Sofas, Lounges, Tête à têtes, Chairs, Mahogany Extension Tables, Wash stands, Chairs Bedsteads Beds and Bedding Looking Glasses Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Stoves Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Clocks, Dining Room Furniture Showcases, Pier Glasses &c.

CHARLES F WATTS Marshal

Also at 11 o'clock, Marshal's sale lot of Feed bags, Horse Blankets, Covers, Sewing Machine Flags, Benches, Lounges.

R F BARKER, Marshal

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE SALE
Coal Yard this day at 11 o'clock at 433 434 and 435 East Eighteenth street, near First avenue 8 horses 1 Double truck 2 Spring Carts, 2 light Wagons 8 sets Harness 2 Coal Carts Scales, Screens Wooden Sheds, lot Coal, three years' Lease of the premises

M BLAKNE, Attorney for Mortgagee

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Under at 12½ o'clock P M,
at 459 Broome street, mortgage sale the effects of a restaurant, including counter, tables Chairs Casters Bar counter and Fixtures Looking Glasses, Pictures large Range and fixtures Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils &c &c

JOHN H HALLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK AT 50 Vesey street Stock, Furniture Fixtures Liquors, Glass of Liquor Store Chandeliers frame lately attached damaged Calicoes, Sheetings, Muslins Linens, Towels &c

E H MATHEWAY Auctioneer

MORRIS WILLIS AUCTIONEER.
Valuable Property on
Fifth Twenty-third street,
between Broadway and Fifth avenue
E H LUDLOW & CO
will conduct a sale
on FRIDAY March 18 1870,
at 12 o'clock at the
Sales room 58 Broadway (Trinity Building)
Four Twenty-three story—The valuable Lot with the three story basement brick Building No 4 East Twenty-third street, north side between Broadway and Fifth avenue, in Lot No 1, Broadway property on the rear building 17 2x57 8 feet to a clear triangle This property is opposite Lord & Taylor's new store and St Germain Hotel 3 000 may remain on bond and mortgage for term of years

Maps, and Plot at the office of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine street, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage I will expose to sale at public vendue the Furniture, &c., of a restaurant No 1 Chatham street, corner of Pearl street, Wednesday, March 16 1870, at 12 o'clock M, the Stock Fixtures

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR.—PRIVATE TABLE if desired. Other double and single Rooms, with or without Board. Terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street. No moving in May.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—An elegant Parlor; also very desirable Rooms on upper floors with first class table, for families or gentlemen.

5TH AVENUE, 302.—THREE COMMUNICATING ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to rent, with unexceptionable Board; immediate possession given. Unexceptionable references offered.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A handsomely furnished suite of Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

5 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, furnished, to gentlemen only, with Breakfast.

5 LEROY STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—PLEASANT Rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with Board; terms moderate; excellent table and home comforts guaranteed; convenient to business. Call and examine.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHout board, a neatly furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, second floor; also back Parlors and Bedrooms.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE front Room, second story, with dressing and ample closet room.

13 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen only; a Suit on second floor, front; also a large Room; prices very moderate; no meals; no moving 1st May.

14 TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, NO. 227.—Parties wishing first class Board and elegant Rooms can apply as above. References exchanged.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, newly furnished, with or without private meals.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large Room, on third floor, front, handsomely furnished; also one on fourth floor; house first class.

18 MACDOUGAL STREET.—LARGE BACK PARLOR to let, with or without Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

21 ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; Board first class; reference given and required. Call at or address 127 East Twenty-first street.

22 D STREET.—TO LET, A VERY NICELY FURnished front Room, with the best of Board, in a private family; terms very reasonable; references. 205 West Twenty-second street.

22 D STREET, 88.—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, connecting. Also smaller ones to rent, with Board; table and accommodations of the first class; modern improvements. Terms $7 to $16 per week. No moving in May.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board. References required.

30 LAIGHT STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON AND Varick streets, St. John's square.—One large, handsome Room and one small one to let, to a private boarding house. References exchanged.

40 WEST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, on second, third and fourth floors, for gentleman and wife or parties of single gentlemen.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at reasonable rates. No moving.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED LARGE Room, second floor, with Board for two, $25 per week; also single Room, $10. No moving.

49 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—PARLOR FLOOR OF three Rooms, or Second Floor, two large rooms, front alcove, with or without Board; family private; location good.

50 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—FRONT ROOM, third floor, with pantry, water, &c., suitable for one or two gentlemen; may be had with Board; location desirable.

53 IRVING PLACE.—FRONT ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET (FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—Beautiful furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen; hot and cold water; every convenience; $8 and $7.

60 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, TWO DOORS EAST of Fifth avenue.—To let, with full Board, from 1st of April, the whole or part of Second Story, either to a family or party of gentlemen.

63 FIFTH AVENUE, WADSWORTH HOUSE.—ELEgant suit of Rooms and Board can be secured by early application. Private table if desired.

65 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room on third floor, front, to let, with Board.

68 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—PERMANENT parties willing to pay fair price for first class accommodations and home comforts can secure such with a private family.

71 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A WELL FURnished front Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with Board. Reference required.

72 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM to let, with Board; location desirable; no moving in May; gentlemen preferred. References exchanged.

92 FOURTH AVENUE.—A COMFORTABLE FURnished Room to let, to a gentleman, in a private family; terms moderate. Reference required.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

105 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without Board.

113 EIGHTH AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY LIVING alone has a handsomely furnished front Room to let, to a gentleman, where he can enjoy a quiet home, with or without Board. Rooms pleasantly situated.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A full Bedroom to let, with Board, to a gentleman.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Neat Furnished Parlor and two Bedrooms, with first class Board or private table; permanent parties desired; summer terms; references exchanged.

132 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ONE LARGE front Room to let, with Board, furnished or unfurnished, excepting carpet, which is new; terms reasonable for the summer.

135 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Two large, connecting Rooms, second story, handsomely furnished, with first class Board, to let, to gentleman and wife or party of single gentlemen.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owners of house, will let, with Board, a hall Room on second floor, at $35. Gas, bath, &c. No moving.

144 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—THOSE wishing quiet, comfortable Rooms, without Board, transient or permanent.

145 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, WITHIN TWO minutes of Union square.—Private family; handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board. References.

163 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FOR FAMIlies or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or single, with first class Board. Private table if preferred.

224 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms for ladies through sickness, with all medical attention. Mrs. BROWN, female physician.

225 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FRONT PARlor, with Board, for two persons, $25 per week; one large Room on second floor, $20. References.

235 NINTH AVENUE.—THREE OR FOUR RESPECtable mechanics can have good Board and comfortable Rooms, at moderate rates; no other boarders; bill on door.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family. No moving.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—HANDSOME ly furnished Rooms to rent, single or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; Board unexcelled and terms low.

307 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife, or few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good table in private house; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PLEASant furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife; private family; no moving in May. References exchanged.

476 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—SINGLE gentlemen and families supplied with good Board, furnished or unfurnished Rooms; private house; convenient to cars, no moving in May; terms $7 to $10 per week.

569 HUDSON STREET, CORNER OF WEST Eleventh.—Desirable double and single Rooms, with good Board; modern conveniences; terms moderate; no moving in May.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let, with Board, in suite or singly; family small and location first class. No. 221 West Thirty-fourth street, one block from Broadway.

A LADY DESIRING BOARD—A PLEASANT AND REtired home, previous to and during confinement, can be accommodated with a widow living alone in her own house. Address Mrs. PAGE, Brooklyn Post office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE who desire a comfortable, social home can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms at 151 East Twenty-seventh street.

A WIDOW, HAVING FURNITURE, WISHES FOR AN invalid, male or female, who will assist by taking a floor or room, receiving the best of care; magnetism applied; reference given. Mrs. PAGE, 860 Sixth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH Board, in West Twenty-third street, to families and single gentlemen. Address D. P. O., box 5,241 Post office.

ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED WITH RICH black walnut. Family small and table first class; references. Apply at 233 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SMALL ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea and meals on Sundays; not above Thirtieth street. Address L. M., box 150 Herald office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; terms moderate. Address L. D., Herald office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM AND Board in a private family; can furnish room if necessary; breakfast at 7 o'clock indispensable. Address HANOVER, Herald office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are requiring comfortable Apartments, with and without Board. Those wishing respectable lodgers should call and register particulars with the Secretary Boarding Agency, 19 Amity street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A CATHOlic family. Address LEE, box 175 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND his mother; will be permanent if suited. References given and required. Address, with particulars, E. A., Herald office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD, by a young gentleman; location between Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth streets and Third and Fourth avenues; terms $8 to $10. Address HOWARD, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child; two Rooms, front, between Tenth and Twenty-third streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues. Address, with terms, G. A., 205 Front street.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENT, FOR FIVE ADULTS; two large Rooms and Hall Room. Address, if terms are moderate, P. C. R., box 193 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire a large furnished Room in a private family where there are but few boarders; terms not to exceed $75 per month. Address G. E. F., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE, BELOW Sixteenth street. State size, location of room and price, which must be low. Address MEAD, box 220 Herald office.

EVERYTHING WORTH READING IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM. TWO CENTS.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF APRIL, A large front Room on second story, or front Room, with Bedroom, with Board, for gentleman and wife; location between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms and location, MELVIN, Herald office. References exchanged.

WANTED—FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, WITH Board, for a young lady, in a respectable Catholic family; undoubted reference given and required. Address J. J. G., Herald office, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE JEWISH family, for a married couple with two children (eldest eight years), at moderate charge. Address box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN OLD LADY AND CHILD four years of age, somewhere in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth street and Seventh and Eighth avenues. Call at 208 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, between Fourth and Twenty-third streets. Price not to exceed $18 per week. Address Z. Y., 97 Lafayette place.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—200 elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly; family restaurant; best and cheapest in the city. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

FAMILY HOTEL—FOR SUMMER AND WINTER; 20 miles from New York; 12 trips daily; commutation $77 per year; gas, steam and water works throughout; charming grounds; boating, bathing, &c.; for lease or sale. MARCUS SPRING, 31 Mercer street.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, junction of William, Duane, and Chambers streets. Rooms, with clean beds, 50c. a day; $2 and $3 a week.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF CANAL STREET AND Bowery—on the European plan. Rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms with spring beds. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD TO BE HAD, ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF April, in a first class private family, on the Hudson; the house and grounds unsurpassed; fruit of all kinds in abundance. For particulars apply to Mr. H. GOLDSMITH, 147 Broadway, N. Y., or address box 345 Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS and child (girl 11 years) and servant on or about April 15; not to exceed one hour's ride from the city and near the water. Adress for one week, with full particulars, box 3,442 Post office, New York city.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD FOR the summer, near the sea shore and easy of access to the city; family small. Accommodations for horses required. Address, stating terms, &c., D. S., box 1,461 Post office.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE ADVERTISER HAVing two businesses, will sell either a first class Restaurant and Dining Saloon, situated opposite Tenth Avenue Railroad depot, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, No. 760; or a retail Ice Business, well established; established eight years. Call at restaurant as above. HENRY HEYHOFF, Proprietor.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, THE GOOD Will, Trade Marks, Apparatus and Recipes of an old and firmly established Manufacturing Perfumery Business. The goods are well known, on the market and command a first class trade. Full instructions given in the manufacture of all articles in connection with the business. Address X., box 225 Herald office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—A MONOPOLY; profits 200 per cent; permanent cash trade with the largest houses in the country; orders on hand for three months' work. A trial of the business will be given before purchasing to a responsible party. Agents not needed. Sickness sole cause of selling. Price $3,500. Address W. H., Herald office.

AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Store and Range House, in one of the best locations in Water street, controlling some of the most desirable lines in market, receives an equal partner, with about $5,000, to extend the business. Best reference given and required. Address STOVES & RANGES, Herald office.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST, WITH small capital, to purchase a paying Drug Store in a growing neighborhood by addressing A., box 1,843 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS AND WELL PATRONIZED GROCERY Store for sale, well stocked; fine young Horse and Wagon, good lease, &c. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A.—DINING AND SAMPLE ROOMS FOR SALE, doing a first class business; unsurpassed location; rent low; will be sold a great bargain, as owner is in another establishment. This offers a very rare opportunity to secure an established business. 238 Pearl street.

AN OYSTER HOUSE AND RESTAURANT IN A GOOD location, up Broadway, for sale; has a fair paying business; can be bought cheap. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A WELL LOCATED AND GOOD PAYING LIVERY Stable for sale; nine years' lease; rent $700; owner has other business to attend to. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, BAKERIES, RESTAURANTS, OYSTER Saloons, Liquor Stores, Broadway Sample Rooms, Billiard Saloons, Tea, Coffee and Grocery Stores; Silver Plating Manufactory, Masonry and Paney Goods Stores, Coal Yards, Drug Stores, Meat Markets, &c. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A BUTCHER Shop of 14 years' standing.—Lease and Fixtures cheap for cash; will be sold immediately, as the proprietor intends leaving the city. Call at 439 Carmine street.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO PURCHASE THE Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a Ladies' Furnishing Goods Store, located on one of the leading thoroughfares in Brooklyn. Address WILTSE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE OLD ESTABlished Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A CHANCE.—$250 WILL BUY STOCK, FIXTURES, Furniture, Good Will, &c., of an established Photograph Gallery. N. B.—Has cheap rent, &c. Apply at 316 Third avenue, photograph rooms, until sold.

BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST established and best located rooms in Brooklyn, with 15 tables and fitted up in good style, with everything necessary for carrying on a first class business; for sale low; terms easy. Apply to COLE & MURPHY, 331 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BREWERY FOR SALE—LOCATED IN ONE OF THE best towns in the West; machinery perfect; with good steam power. Address S. T. OSMER & CO., Sterling, Whiteside county, Ill.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE VERY CHEAP; IS DOing a large business; on account of owner giving up. 141 West Broadway.

BUTCHER SHOP AND GROCERY STORE, WITH Stock and Fixtures, in the thriving town of Hackensack; also Store suitable for baker, cheap. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

BARGAIN—$200.—FINE OYSTER AND DRINKING House for sale, with Stock, Lease, Fixtures and everything complete. Apply to A. SALTER, Jr., 403 Eighth avenue.

BAKERY FOR SALE—WITH A LONG LEASE; FIRST class location. Apply in Flatbush avenue, corner Warren street, South Brooklyn.

BARBER'S ESTABLISHMENT, COMPLETE, WITH Fixtures and Baths, a splendid basement, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, with large cellar and sub-cellar underneath. Rent low. Apply to FRANCIS TORES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, 194 Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK AND WELL located in the city of Brooklyn; object of selling being to settle up an estate. For details address IRA C. HARVEY, Clinton Station, N. J., or inquire of ALFRED BELEY, corner of Myrtle and Washington avenues, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—IMMEDIATELY. 295 Washington street, Hoboken. Low rent; terms easy.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND Lease; best location on Sixth avenue (prominent corner.) Apply to SMITH BROTHERS, 353 Sixth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—IF OFFERED AT A REAsonable price a purchaser may be found by addressing C. O. D., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE HOTEL CORNER THIRTEENTH street and Eighth avenue, elegantly fitted up; containing 17 rooms; a man who wishes an extensive business; 50 rooms adjoining can be obtained at a low price; the furniture and fixtures can be bought low and on easy terms, or would exchange for property here or in Brooklyn. Apply at 615 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, STOCK, Fixtures and Good Will of a store; been established 21 years. 140 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BARBER Shop and Bathing Rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, with Lease. For further particulars apply to J. HOFF, No. 20 Union square, corner of Fifteenth st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE 40 Fulton street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE. WHOLESALE AND retail Tobacco and Cigar Manufactory, Store and Factory, with Stock, Fixtures and Machinery; doing a good business; in well established country routes; horses, wagons and everything necessary; in good order; parties going into other business. Inquire of or address J. LANKENSTEIN, 634 Eighth avenue, near Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store. Apply at 522 West Twenty-seventh st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE OWNER GOING West, Liquor Store, with restaurant attached. Address L. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A MODEL OIL WELL, ORIGINALLY built for the Paris Exposition, being an exact counterpart of an oil well in all its forms of operation—drilling and pumping engine, boiler, derricks, tools, &c., complete. Inquire of H. ELLIS, 148 Chambers street, basement.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BOARDING AND LODGING House on Broadway, 40 rooms, fully furnished; three years' lease; profits $4,000 per annum; two-thirds cash, balance on time. For particulars address DOCTOR, Herald office.

FOR SALE—NEW BUTCHER FIXTURES AND PATENT Ice House, corner Union and Smith streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SUIT OF ROSEWOOD, IN green and black brocatel, consisting of 10 pieces, including Centre Table; price $350. To be seen at 12 East Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTERS, &C., OF A LARGE Dry Goods Store, in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 425 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS ON BROADway. Good lease, cheap rent. Small capital required. Apply at No. 41 Cortlandt street, trunk store.

FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN, AT A VERY LOW price, the Bar, Fixtures and Lease of a very commodious Basement, well calculated for a restaurant; rent low. Apply at CURTIS & McCORMICK'S, 32 Old slip.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND LEASE OF the largest and finest Dry Goods Store in the thriving town of Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.; no old stock. Address box 273 Post office, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SIDE GLASS CASES, Showcases, Drug Drawers, Office Railings, Counters, Shelving, Tables, Desks, Signs, &c.; also Oyster and Tailor's Fixtures. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, AN OLD established Confectionery and Toy Store at a great bargain, with good apartments and long lease; no reasonable offer refused. For particulars apply at the store 225 Court street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL, STOCK AND Fixtures of the Amity House, corner Sixth avenue and Amity street; owner retiring from business. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, NOW doing a paying business, in Fulton street, a few doors from Broadway, one of the best stands in the city. Favorable cause, &c.; will be sold cheap to a cash customer, owner retiring from business. Address box 130 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HAIR AND FANCY COStume business, in the best location on Broadway; doing a first class business. Sold on account of going to Europe. Address No. 720 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF THE prominent Corner Store 156 Third avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, suitable for any business; a splendid opportunity. Inquire at the store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LIQUOR STORE, FIXTURES AND English Beer Pump. Apply at 128 Leonard street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF Safe, two Desks, Lawyer's Library Case. Also an Office to let; rent $250. Inquire at 345 Broadway, room 15.

FIREPROOF SAFES FOR SALE—AT 30 TO 70 PER cent discount for cash; new and second hand; best city makers. Two burglar proof Safes and Vaults, cheap. O. C. QUIRK, 18 Dey street.

GRAPE VINES.—FOR SALE, SEVEN GRAPE VINES, covering an archway of 5.70 feet. Apply to C. EICKHARDT, 554 West Forty-third street.

IF YOU WISH TO SECURE A GOOD BARGAIN IN THE purchase of an Ale House and Liquor Saloon, call early and C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

ICE.—FOR SALE, ABOUT 10,000 TONS CLEAR ICE, from pure water, 40 miles from New York. Address box 1,284 Post office, New York.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—DISTILLERY style; owner is obliged to go West. Inquire for two days of P. CAFFNEY & CO., 285 Bowery.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FISH AND Oyster Shop 23 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire on the premises.

TWO MILK ROUTES FOR SALE—ONE UP TOWN AND one down; owner leaving the city. Call at 28 Spring st.

WANTED TO SELL.—A LADY ABOUT TO REMOVE to her establishment in Paris, will sell for the cost of furnishing, her splendid French Millinery and Dress-making Establishment, in the best location in Broadway, and doing a business of $250,000 a year. Address MILLINERY, Herald office.

$300 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST CLASS CIGAR Stand, at 221 Sixth avenue.

$1,100.—FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT LAGER Beer Saloon, Boarding and Lodging House, with 25 beds. Always plenty of well-paying boarders on hand. Call at 332 East Houston street.

MACHINERY.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKES', WATER AND DOVER Streets, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Oil Mills, Worms, Wood Surfacers, Drill and Drop Presses, Page Mill, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., second hand.

AT A SACRIFICE.—LATHE 28 INCHES BY 25 FEET; 26 inches by 8 feet; 20 inches by 21 feet; 10 horse power upright Boiler and Engine; 4 horse power Portable Engine; Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw and Grist Mills and Machinery for sale. E. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

A 60 SPINDLE TWISTER, 4½ INCHES TRAVERSE, for sale; a Nonpareil Washing Machine, for power; also Swiss Wringer, for laundry; 60 Hoop Skirt Braiding Machines. SAMUEL HAYES, No. 8 Gansevoort street.

AN ENGINEER DESIRES A WESTERN ESTABLISHment to manufacture heavy iron work, for which there is a large demand in the West; pays a handsome profit. Address, stating facilities, ENGINEER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER, SIX HORSE, nearly new; will be sold at a bargain. Call and see them at 45 West Thirtieth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO HORSE POWER Engine, almost new. Inquire at basement 40 Cortlandt street.

HOISTING MACHINE, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGers and Belting, now in use at Nos. 45, 47 and 50 Greene street, must be sold at once at a great bargain. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, 56 Greene street.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE CHEAP.—FOUR SECOND hand Locomotives; two of 4 feet 10 inch gauge and two of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, FROM 10 TO 15 horse-power; oscillator preferred. Address, stating terms and description, also where located, J. A. A. & S., Herald office.

WANTED—ONE SECOND HAND MILL, 30 INCH stones, run on Page principal, with bevelled wheels and frame; also one second hand Elevator (small). Address MILL, 505 West Twenty-ninth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MARBLE MANTELS for sale at J. J. DIMOND'S, Broadway, corner of Thirty-seventh street; a liberal discount made on sales previous to the 1st of May, owing to removal to our new factory, 216 West Forty-second street, near Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS, FROM $9, $12, $15, UP TO $500, manufactured in the highest style of art, at J. McGRATH'S, 128 Flatbush avenue, corner of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. R. STEWART & CO., 866 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 154 and 156 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY OF 52 FIRST AVEnue, now at their new factory, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, will sell Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, &c., of superior workmanship and latest designs, cheaper than any other firm.

MILK AND CREAM.

N. D. WOODHULL, PRODUCER OF AND DEALER in Orange county Milk and Cream. Hotels, Restaurants and ice cream saloons supplied by our wagons from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Cream well packed in ice shipped to all points from Washington to Boston. We have regular customers in Baltimore, Washington, Albany and Troy. Principal office, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 North Moore street, New York. Branch office corner Adams street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. GUILMARD, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of Human Hair Goods, also Invisible Wigs, for ladies and gentlemen; wholesale and retail. 251 Canal street, near Wooster street, New York.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 92 Fulton street. Orders solicited.

BILLIARDS.

GOLD AND SILVER PAID—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO buy first class Tables at W. H. Gribbin' factory, 40 Vesey street, for $200, $275, $300 and $350; save your money and be not humbugged by other makers.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

ATTENTION.—M. ABRAHAM'S, 274 SEVENTH AVEnue, will pay the best prices for ladies' and gents' Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly at 553 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 533 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—L. HERZ, successor Cashberg, pays highest price for ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 227 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies and gentlemen's Wearing Apparels, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 83, AND ALSO A BRANCH store, 85, Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen can receive the highest cash price for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Please call on or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor JOHN F. COLE.....Manager and Treasurer SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.

SIXTH WEEK of the legitimate success, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, witnessed from 7th February to 12th March (36 representations) by upwards of 180,000 delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and neighboring cities.

ALL THE NEW FEATURES. TREMENDOUS HITS. THE DEMON CANCAN received nightly with wild enthusiasm. TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS, the mystery still unsolved. THE EGYPTIAN BALLET, the most novel of novelties.

ROZE.	AJAX.	BRUNETTI.
SHUDELLI.	OBERTI.	ADRIANI.
	FRANCISCA.	CORSI.

75 BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES. The Grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE. THE WONDER OF WONDERS. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Sole Lessee and Manager.....MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8, THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION. "FROU-FROU," BY AUGUSTIN DALY.

5TH WEEK OF THIS REMARKABLE COMEDY OF CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY. AN ABSORBING SUCCESS.

THE HERALD CALLS IT, "A PERFECT PLAY, PERFECTLY ACTED."

THE TRIBUNE SAYS, "FROU-FROU" REACHES EVERY HEART."

THE TIMES NOTES THAT "TWO MATINEES A WEEK ARE SCARCELY SUFFICIENT."

THE WORLD CROWNS IT AS "THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF 1870."

"FROU-FROU" WILL BE ACTED EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEES OF "FROU-FROU" EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

AN EXTRA "FROU-FROU" MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, AT 1.

SEATS FOR "FROU-FROU" MAY BE SECURED 12 DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street. Open every Day and Evening.

Every day at 2,	Every evening, at 8,	
Grand Burlesque,	and Satire at Matinee,	
WILLIAM TELL.	The great success,	
Reappearance of	Pygmalion.	BLONDES.
OLIVIA RAND,	Pygmalion.	BLONDES.
ROSA RAND,	Pygmalion.	Jennie Warrens.
MOSES FISKE,	Pygmalion.	Ada Harland.
LOUIS MESTAYER,	Pygmalion.	1 male Pygmalion.
LISETTE BERNARD,	Pygmalion.	Lizzie Wilmore.
TERESE WOOD	Pygmalion.	Nella Rogers.
and entire	Pygmalion.	Moses Fiske.
BURLESQUE COMPANY.	Pygmalion.	L. Mestayer.
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.	Pygmalion.	and
Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY	Pygmalion.	BLONDES.
	The living Wild Animals,	
On view	The Beautiful Birds,	
AT ALL HOURS,	The Million Curiosities.	

Next Monday evening a new burlesque, "SAPHO."

FRENCH THEATRE, FOURTEENTH STREET. ERIN GO BRAGH. GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR SAINT PATRICK'S DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 17. MATINEE AT 1½. ROBERT EMMET, IRELAND'S PATRIOT SON. And the touching Drama of the IRISH EMIGRANT. Performance continued in time to see the Procession. EVENING AT 8. the beautiful legendary and sensational Drama, full of wit, fun, frolic and interest, PAUL A PHOIL: OR, THE FAIRY MAN, and the IRISH EMIGRANT. Admission.....50 cents. Fairy Circle.....25 cents. The Procession passes the door of the theatre.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 BROADWAY.

LE PETIT FAUST.	LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST.	KELLY.
LISCIEN AND FRITZCHEN.	LEON.
LADDER OF FAME.	PURDY.
LE PETIT FAUST.	LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST.	BURGESS.
LISCIEN AND FRITZCHEN.	LEON.
LADDER OF FAME.	PRICE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. GRAND MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

The Bowery Detective.	The great local drama of
The Bowery Detective.	Life in New York in the
The Bowery Detective.	Present Day.

MISS JENNIE RENSON, The Soubrette, the Performing Dog, the Pocket Clown, Harte Willett, as the Good for Nothing; TONY PASTOR, Frank Kerns and Nelse Seymour. A MAGNIFICENT MATINEE BILL THIS AFTERNOON AT 2½.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR. MATINEES AT 2½. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN HORSEMANSHIP by the THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD. SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS by the ACROBATIC TROUPE. THE ARABIAN TRICK H

WASHINGTON

Belligerent Rights for the Cubans.

The St. Domingo Treaty Reported Against by the Senate Committee.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The Texas Admission Bill Passed in the House.

Spicy Discussion of the Deficiency Bill.

Squabble Over the New York Post Office Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.

Cuban Belligerency to Be Acknowledged.

It is reported to-night that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to recommend the passage of a resolution according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

The San Domingo Treaties Reported Against by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning and resumed the consideration of the treaties for the annexation of San Domingo and the purchase of the bay and peninsula of Samana. The discussion was quite animated. Both treaties were taken up. In addition to the opposition to the matter as a question of State policy there were some suggestions that information had been received that certain outsiders were to receive a consideration from the Dominican government out of the amount received from the United States. The principal opposition was made, it is understood, by Sumner and Williams. Senators Morton and Harlan spoke at length in favor of both the treaties, showing the great value to accrue in the acquisition of St. Domingo. The vote stood five against the treaties to two for them. It is probable the minority will make a report in favor of the annexation. An effort will also be made to have the subject considered in open session.

Dispute in the House Over the Reference of the Funding Bill.

The expected contest over the reference of the Funding bill took place in the House to-day. Mr. Schenck executed a flank movement upon Mr. Garfield by getting the floor first to move the reference of the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. It required unanimous consent to take it from the Speaker's table; but Mr. Garfield was either too much demoralized by the boldness of Mr. Schenck or so anxious to get the bill sent to his own committee, that he failed to object. Perhaps he thought there would be no difficulty in getting a majority of the House on his side. It is said that he has been working for a week among the members of the House to get the bill referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Schenck, like General Butler, is a hard man to beat. His bulldog tenacity was too much for Mr. Garfield, and the latter was forced to surrender and allow the Ways and Means Committee to carry off the bill in triumph. It is said that the national bank interests represented here were anxious to have the bill referred to the Ways and Means Committee, not because they expect any change in the sections compelling them to exchange their six per cent bonds for the new bonds, but because they are desirous of getting a new section added to the bill relieving them from some of the taxes now imposed upon them. What assurance they have of this is not known; but the bank people urge it upon the ground that inasmuch as they are compelled to take the new bonds at a reduced rate of interest they should have the taxes somewhat abated to equalize matters. Schenck, like Senator Sherman, comes from Ohio, where the national banks are not particularly popular, and a man who wants to come back to the House or Senate from that State can't afford to be partial to the banks. It is said that this consideration had a controlling influence upon the conduct of Sherman, who is said to be personally largely interested in the banks, in his management of the bill in the Senate.

The Tennessee Troubles—Ben Butler in a Quandary.

The trouble in Tennessee engrossed the attention of the Reconstruction Committee to-day, after they had favorably agreed to report the Texas bill. Mr. Perkins, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Thomas, President of the Senate, of the Tennessee Legislature, are here to represent the Legislature before the committee and to defend it from the charges preferred against it by the republican Congressmen in the House from that State. It is expected that Governor Senter will send some person here to look after his interests. It appears that the Legislature was too much for Senter, and the feeling between the members of that body and the Governor is reported not the most amicable. The thing is very much mixed, and it will require all the ingenuity of General Butler to put it to rights.

Ku Klux Outrages in Tennessee—Terrible Wrongs Inflicted Upon Unoffending Negroes.

A delegation of negroes from the State of Tennessee appeared before the Reconstruction Committee to-day and presented a document detailing outrages alleged to have been committed upon the negroes of Tennessee by the Ku Klux. It appears that these outrages were mostly confined to Middle and West Tennessee. The document in question goes on to state that in the above named communities our people have been hunted down like the wild animals of the jungles, and murdered in cold blood; many have been forced to leave their homes and families, their crops and their wages, and live lives of penury and want by the cruel outrages committed upon them by disguised outlaws and midnight assassins. The cities of Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga are overrun with paupers—able-bodied men and women, who have been driven from their homes in the country to seek the protection of the city, and consequently are forced to beg or starve. It is a common every day or night occurrence, that some of our people are, without cause, without excuse, without provocation, put to death in the most torturous and barbarous manner. Shooting, whipping, burning, and indeed, we might say, that the dark and damning catalogue of inquisitorial punishments, has been resurrected from its long sleep in the bosom of the dark ages of persecutions and exhausted upon the weak and unprotected people in the State. They set forth that they have made frequent appeals to the authorities for protection, but in vain. On the contrary, the Legislature has passed many acts which militate directly against the interest and happiness of the colored people. "Need we mention," they say, "the repeal of the Common School law, whereby our children are left without educational privilege;" the repeal of what was known as the Ku-Klux law, the results of which are too well known to us all; the repeal of the Common carriers' act, whereby respected colored ladies and gentlemen holding first class tickets are compelled to ride in the smoking car, and submit to the jeers and taunts of those who are not our equals in morals, refinement or education? The delegation conclude their appeal by calling upon Congress to enact such measures as will give the negroes of Tennessee protection in their rights as American citizens. They urge speedy action, as, to quote their language, "Every day of delay sends some poor defenceless brother to his long home beneath the sod."

The Texas Congressional Delegation at the White House.

The Senators and Representatives elect from Texas, accompanied by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, proceeded to the White House this morning and paid their respects to the President.

Bill for the Encouragement of Yachting.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day took up the consideration of the bill for the encouragement of yachting, which provides that the same privileges and immunities extended by England and France to yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club shall be allowed by the United States government to foreign yachts that may visit our ports. One or two members of the committee objected to the bill, on the ground that it exempted owners of yachts, who are supposed to be rich, from the payment of duties, &c., which are required from a struggling commercial marine. There was a great deal of discussion of this character in the committee, and finally the bill was recommitted to the sub-committee. Mr. Potter, who has the matter in charge, will call it up again next week. The object of the bill is principally to allow the English yachts that will probably come here next June to enter our waters on the same conditions that American yachts visit English and French ports.

A Startling Fraud Unearthed—Important Documents Suppressed in a Senatorial Committee's Report—A Kansas Senator Implicated.

The following correspondence between Sidney Clarke, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and Secretary Cox relates to the alleged garbling of an official document sent to the Senate relative to some Indian lands in Kansas. The question is, who garbled it—the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs or somebody else, and for what purpose?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1870.

Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:—

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith Senate executive document No. 40, being your letter communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 13, 1869, papers in relation to the sale of certain lands in Kansas known as the Black Bob lands of the Shawnees; also purporting to contain the accompanying papers in said case. This matter is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and in order to a full understanding of the subject a resolution was recently passed by the House requesting the Senate to send to the House for reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs all the papers relating to the subject. On the receipt of this request from the House it was stated by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate that the papers had been sent to the printer, and hence could not be furnished until printed, and the resolution was temporarily laid on the table. An examination of these papers as printed in the aforesaid Senate executive document and a comparison with the original on file in your department will, I am confident, prove that this document is a partial and garbled publication, and that the great body of the papers in the case are omitted altogether. As I am informed by those familiar with the precedents in both houses of Congress in cases of this kind, and as it must be evident to all that this suppression of an important portion of a record is most extraordinary and improper, I submit the whole subject to you for such action as you may see fit to take. I ought to add that I was recently informed that Hon. E. G. Ross, one of the Senators from the State of Kansas, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, prepared the aforesaid papers for the printer. But I must add, also, that I am slow to believe that a United States Senator, before whom an important subject like this is pending for official action, would garble or suppress papers for any purpose whatever. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, SIDNEY CLARKE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1870.

SIR—In accordance with your letter of the 8th instant I have caused examination to be made to determine what portion of the papers sent by me to the Senate in compliance with the resolution of December 13, 1869, calling for papers in relation to the Black Bob lands of the Shawnee Indians, are printed in Senate executive document No. 40 of the current session. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Commissioner Parker, of the 11th instant, from which it appears that the document in question contains about one-fourth of the papers transmitted by me to the Senate. As it purports to furnish all those papers and not merely a selection from them, I am aware of no reason for suppressing any portion of them.

I shall call the attention of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to the matter, and shall take pleasure in transmitting you any explanation which I may receive. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. D. COX, Secretary.

Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs.

The letter of Commissioner Parker, referred to in the above, confirms the charges of Sidney Clarke, and points out definitely where the garbling was done.

States Which Have Ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message enclosing a communication from Secretary Fish in reply to resolution of that body asking what States have ratified the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The Secretary gives the names of the following States:—North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas. Secretary Fish says:—

In transmitting the foregoing list the Secretary of State has not assumed to anticipate the action of Congress in defining the condition or the relations of any State to the federal government. He presents, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, a list of the resolutions purporting to ratify the proposed amendment, of which notice has been transmitted to the Department of State, with the dates of their respective adoption.

Meeting of the Friends of Indian Civilization.

A meeting of the friends of the Indians was held at the rooms of the Board of Indian Commissioners this morning. There were present the Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior; E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Felix R. Brunot, Vincent Collyer, of the Board of Special Indian Commissioners, and the following influential members of the committee of Hicksite Quakers:—Messrs. Benjamin Hallowell and Mary G. Moore, of Maryland; Samuel Willetts, Edmund Willetts, Henry T. Willetts, William H. Macy, Charles A. Macy, Thomas Foulke, Stephen R. Hicks, Franklin Haines and Daniel Underhill, of New York; William Dorsey, John Saunders, Deborah F. Wharton and Susanna D. Wharton, of Pennsylvania, and William Parry, Benjamin Stratton and Jonathan W. Plummer, of Indiana.

The present time being generally regarded as a crisis in the affairs of the Indians, the object of the meeting was for the purpose of consultation on the situation. The most cordial harmony exists between all the bodies represented at the meeting, and the prospect of other religious bodies taking up the work of civilization for the Indians was reported. It was agreed that if only a portion of the money which is now annually expended for military purposes was used for the educating and Christianizing the Indians it would be much more to the advantage of the Western Territories in encouraging emigration and more satisfactory to the whole country. The committees separated to visit the Capitol and endeavor to impress their views upon Congress.

The New York Port Warden Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce, which has had the New York Port Warden bill under consideration for some time, agreed to-day to report it to the House without any recommendation. The committee was unable to agree upon certain features of the bill, and the report which they propose making is regarded as equivalent to one of an adverse character. As already stated, the bill provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of nine citizens of the United States to be known as the Board of Port Wardens of the port of New York.

Relief for the Builder of the Keokuk—Prize Money for the Wyoming's Crew.

The Naval Committee of the House agreed to-day to report a bill giving Whitney, of New York, the builder of the iron-clad KEOKUK, $50,000, in satisfaction for his claim against the government for alterations made on the vessel which were not set down in the original contract. Whitney asked sixty thousand, but the committee cut him down ten.

The bill allowing the officers and men of the United States ship Wyoming $100,000 for prizes captured on the high seas was also ordered to be reported favorably.

Disturbance at the Capitol.

A disturbance which caused much excitement took place this afternoon near the Senate Chamber. It had its origin in a young man's attempting by force to enter a private apartment exclusively for the use of Senators. The servant at the door, who prevented his passage into the closet, received a heavy blow from the stranger, and others, including the Sergeant-at-Arms, who came to the servant's relief, were treated in a similar manner. Policemen soon appeared, and, being resisted, were obliged to carry the disturber bodily to the guard-room under the crypt of the Capitol, where he is now a prisoner awaiting instructions of Senatorial authority.

Railroad Disturbances in Georgia—Opposition to Northern Enterprises.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, to-day telegraphed to Mr. Conant, Vice President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, in Georgia, stating it was alleged here that the recent railroad disturbance was caused by non-payment of wages; that he had promptly contradicted the truth of that report, and wished to know whether he was correct in doing so. The General to-night received the following despatch in reply:—

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15, 1870.

Our pay day is on the 15th of each month. The men were paid February 15, in full. Those that I discharged for this disturbance were paid last Friday, and the money is ready to pay regularly. They waited my arrival to displace Colonel Hulburt, our General Superintendent, who is a prominent republican and a superior man. They stopped my excursion train in the woods, fifty miles from Brunswick, and demanded the immediate appointment of another superintendent. I managed to get these men to Brunswick, and immediately discharged and paid them. They afterwards took possession of the trains at Brunswick, and threatened the lives of Judge Avery, Colonel Hulburt and my friends who accompanied me, keeping them in constant terror of their lives, and they had to escape at night. The authorities could afford no security for us; on the contrary, they united with the men in their demands and encouraged the movement, evidently expecting thereby to drive away our Northern employés. It was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated. You know I am no politician and have no interest in Governor Bullock or his party; but I am satisfied from what I have seen that unless we can have protection here public enterprises in this State controlled by Northern men cannot be carried on. General Terry, upon an investigation of all the facts, to-day, has ordered more troops to Brunswick.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:—

Charles H. Lewis of Virginia, Minister Resident to Portugal; John Russell Jones, of Illinois, Minister Resident to Belgium; C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, Minister Resident at Stockholm; Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, Minister Resident to Uruguay; Gustave Jarreke, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Augsburg; W. S. Havres, Collector of Customs, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Silas M. Matheson, Collector of Customs at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Jacob Anthony, Surveyor of Customs, New Albany, Ind.; George D. Orner, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth, Missouri; C. S. Winstead, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth, South Carolina; Peter Rose, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighteenth, Ohio; Abram H. Bowman, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh, Kentucky; W. R. Hardy, Assessor, Third, Louisiana. Post Masters—Herbert A. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.; George F. Marrow, Jr., Selma, Ala.; Theodore C. Phillips, Bay City, Mich.; James Williamson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; John C. Randle, Oxford, Miss. Passed Assistant Paymaster George R. Wilkins, to be paymaster; Assistant Paymasters F. C. Alley, J. Q. Barton and A. J. Greely, to be passed assistant paymasters; William W. Barry, to be assistant paymaster in the navy; Jno. G. Blackwell, receiver of public moneys of Huntsville, Ala.; Charles C. Crowe, Alabama, Register of the Land Office of Wyoming Land District; Lafayette Curtee, Surveyor General, Idaho.

The nomination of J. Russell Jones was taken up in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and after a brief controversy it was agreed to report favorably. Mr. Sumner opposed the nomination, but will report it because he was instructed so to do.

The Second New York Revenue District.

Several days ago Representative Schumaker introduced a resolution with reference to Mr. Cole, the law partner of Mr. Allaben, the Assessor of the Second New York district, inquiring whether Mr. Cole had been appointed an attorney to act on behalf of the United States in the investigation of returns heretofore made. The inquiry has not yet been answered; but Mr. Allaben, who had been sent for by the Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here on Saturday, and it is presumed that his explanation of the matter was not satisfactory, as on yesterday Albert G. Allen was nominated to the Senate as Allaben's successor.

Personal.

The mysterious Ben Field, of Albion, N. Y., who is somewhat known to fame in Albany, is in town, moving about cautiously on some matter or other.

Tom Murphy—Diamond Tom—ex-State Senator from New York city, is likewise here. Last night Thomas dined at Willard's.

Hiram Walbridge is busy here about the Mediterrean and Oriental Steamship Company. Brady, the photographer, Gus Schell and little Charley P. Shaw, of your city, have been in town also.

Woollen Manufacturers Petitioning for a Change in the Tariff Laws.

A memorial has been presented to the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee of Finance strongly endorsing Commissioner Wells' report, signed by persons representing thirty-three corporations and twelve individuals, comprising nearly all the great woollen manufacturers, and representing a capital actually engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods of over $15,000,000, and owning upwards of 500 sets of woollen machinery. They pray the existing tariff may be modified in such a manner that fine wool may come into the country at as low rates of duty as the carpet wools now do.

Copyrighted Public Documents.

The practice of copyrighting public documents that has grown up within the past few years calls for a little investigation. Tons upon tons of public documents that no one will pay postage on are printed at the government printing office every year and franked over the length and breadth of the land; but whenever one is compiled or prepared by any government official that is found to have any value the copy, which is government property, somehow finds its way into the hands of a private publisher, where it is copyrighted and sold at an exorbitant price.

If a merchant wishes to know anything of the rates of duties charged by the government he will find that a neat compilation of the rates and the various laws under which they are collected has been made by one of our Treasury officials and turned over to a private publisher, who has had it copyrighted, and sells it for three dollars. It is a mere pamphlet, compiled by a government official, and the copy is therefore government property. It could be sold for seventy-five cents, and should be printed at the government office and distributed gratis to all who need to know the tariff rates; but as there is a real demand for it the copy is given or sold to a monopolist who exacts three dollars from every merchant who needs to use it.

"Hyles' Digest of the Revenue Laws" was prepared by an officer of the government, who turns the copy over to a Boston house, where it is copyrighted and sold for nine dollars per copy.

The "Congressional Directory" is a little pamphlet compiled wholly at the expense of the government (the copy is government property) that there is some sale for. It is, accordingly, copyrighted, printed at the government office and sold to the trade, it is alleged, for the cost of paper and press work, thus bringing the government office into competition with private printing houses.

The Patent Office and Agricultural Reports, that no one wants are, of course, not copyrighted. They would be, however, if there was any demand for them.

The "Distillers' Form Book" is another instance of a copyrighted public document put upon the market at an exorbitant price. It should be understood that public documents are public property. No one has a right to copyright a line of them. They may be printed at will by whoever pleases.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.

APPROPRIATION TO THE WIDOW OF E. M. STANTON.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the House joint resolution appropriating to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton a sum equal to one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was taken from the table and passed.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial for an appropriation to the Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio, where admission is not denied to any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; also for a donation of public land to freedmen; also from the citizens of Philadelphia, representing that the tax on books is a tax on knowledge, and asking its repeal.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial from a society of Friends, praying for an appropriation to aid in the civilization of the Indians of the Northern Superintendency, in the State of Nebraska. Referred.

TRANSPORTATION OF UNAPPRAISED IMPORTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the transportation of imported merchandise from the port of its first arrival within the United States to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without examination, inspection and appraisement. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill providing for the distribution of arms to the Southern States, in the same manner as if the act of April 23, 1808, had not been repealed. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back various propositions referred to that committee, in regard to an increase of the currency, which, at his request, were laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report to the Senate the effect of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution upon the Indian tribes of the country; whether by the provisions thereof the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether thereby the treaties between the United States and the Indian tribes are or are not annulled.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, remarked that as there had not been any official announcement of the ratification of the amendment, the resolution was premature.

One objection being sufficient the resolution was laid over.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special joint committee on Indian affairs was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend so that the committee would have but one subject to consider, to wit:—The general policy of the government with reference to the Indian treaties.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., said that though at first hostile to the resolution, he would be disposed to favor it if amended as proposed, believing that if restricted to a mere question of policy no particular harm would come from the organization of the committee; but he believed no good would follow if the committee went beyond that. He had already received an intimation that this proposition for a joint committee was looked upon as a scheme to work into the hands of what was known as the "Indian ring." He would not charge the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harlan) with any such purpose, but even it was believed would be the practical effect of the project.

The morning hour expiring the subject was laid aside, and the Senate took up

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., continued his remarks commenced yesterday upon the status of affairs in that State.

Messrs. STEWART and EDMUNDS addressed the Senate upon the status of affairs in Georgia, the former against and the latter in favor of the Bingham amendment, limiting the terms of the present Legislature and Governor. At ten minutes to four o'clock Mr. Edmunds still held the floor. He opposed the Bingham provision on the ground that its effect would be to prolong the work of reconstruction in Georgia and create a state of things similar to that which now existed in Tennessee. He argued that the State government should be considered as provisional only, until fully represented in the halls of Congress, and consequently that the terms of the present State officers should date from such representation. He referred at length to the previous past faith of the State regarding the laws of Congress and the fourteenth amendment, and said it was his determination never, by his own vote, to allow rebels to reconstruct the State.

Mr. EDMUNDS proceeded to argue that the terms of the Legislature and Governor dated from July 20, 1868, at which time the military commander in Georgia turned over the State government to the civil authorities previously elected by the people, having been elected, in the language of the State constitution, until the next succession, which was two years, therefore their terms would expire during the present year. He acknowledged their regulations attending the present organization; but all these would end with the existence of the body and the election of its successor by the people. It was now proposed to prolong the existence of this body. Some of whose members were minority candidates and would never be elected to their seats. The argument made use of was that an election could not be held without tumult or violence. The answer to that was that Congress was bound to secure to every citizen of Georgia the full exercise of his rights. The omission of this proviso limiting official terms would, he thought, be an invitation to commit such violence, while its incorporation in the bill would operate as a preventative. He said the great difficulty in Georgia—the real reason why life and property were not protected—was the fact that the public sentiment was averse to the administration of the law; that judges and juries would not administer it to the letter. This was the great, perhaps the only, defect of a democracy government, that in certain localities at times the requirements of law were compelled to give way before the demands of the public. In view of the state constitution of the 43d, the fifteenth amendment declaring who shall vote there, and the power of Congress to make that amendment effective if necessary by additional legislation, he failed to see anything tangible in the apprehensions of danger to the cause of civil rights in that State. At all events, it would be better that she should go degenerate ten thousand times over than that Congress should, in the face of an intelligent country, to say nothing of considerations of candor and truth, attempt to overthrow the settled course of practice in this respect.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment to the bill providing that whenever any of the Legislatures of the late rebel States or Governors thereof, when the Legislature cannot be convened, shall represent to the President that organizations exist therein for the perpetration of acts of violence against persons and property, to obstruct the laws and State government, and it is unable to suppress such violence or obstruction, it shall be the duty of the President to furnish United States troops for the suppression and dispersion of such organizations. Upon the arrival of such troops in the districts in which these organizations exist martial law shall be declared, a levy made upon the inhabitants to pay the expenses of transportation of such troops, and they shall be subsisted upon the inhabitants.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa.—Of pilots and citizens of Philadelphia protesting against the passage of the bill prohibiting collection of half pilotage.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—Of members of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for the construction of a harbor of refuge for vessels at Block Island. Also of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of duties on steel, as recommended in the Tariff bill.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to refer the Funding bill to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and stated the reasons why that was the proper reference. The bill proposed utterly to change and revolutionize the whole national banking system of the United States and the whole currency system. It did not propose to increase the public debt by a dollar, nor to borrow money to carry on the government. It was not a matter of ways and means. It amounted to nothing in that direction, except changing the form of United States securities. The Committee of Ways and Means had enough legitimate work. It had charge of the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills, &c. If this bill proposed to raise money he would concede that it should properly go to the Committee of Ways and Means; but it covered the whole duties assigned to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Two similar bills were already before that committee and the committee had passed several weeks in considering the subject. It was, therefore, natural that the bill should go there.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., inquired of Mr. Garfield whether there was any reasonable prospect of the volume of the currency being increased at the present Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD did not consider it proper, nor did he feel himself authorized to make any statement as to what the Committee on Banking and Currency proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the committee had had under consideration the special point how best to meet the very general demand, especially in the West and Southwest, for enlarged banking facilities, and the committee hoped to be able to report very soon on the subject. But the committee considered the question of a loan at a lower rate of interest indispensable to and necessarily connected with any proposition to increase the banking facilities. The two should necessarily go together, and the committee would be utterly unable to report a bill on the subject that did not include also the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest on which to base the entire banking facilities of the country. That much he could say without violating any proprieties.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired as to whether any increase of currency would take the form of national bank bills or legal tender notes.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the resolution adopted by the House on that subject did not state which form the increase should take, and therefore the committee would leave the matter to be decided by the House, making no recommendation on that point.

Mr. SCHENCK stated the grounds on which he believed the bill should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The main body of the bill certainly came within the jurisdiction of that committee. There were but two sections which related to the business of the Banking Committee, and the question before the House was simply whether the tail of a bill should carry the body or whether the body should drag after it the tail. The bill was one that related in its whole object and matter to the public credit and the public bonds, and how the bonds should be put upon the market, at what rates and in what form. If he might compare notes with his colleague as to what had been done outside of the House, he would let his colleague into a knowledge of the fact that a part of this very bill relating to the public credit had been written by himself (Mr. Schenck) in conference with the the Secretary of the Treasury, within the first week of the session. He did not consider that that gave him any jurisdiction over the subject; but he certainly should not have troubled himself with any of the matters connected with the Funding bill if he had not expected that that subject would, in the course of business, come before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of referring the bill to that committee. The entire basis of the banking interest of the country was affected by the bill. It did not provide for creating a revenue or for creating a new debt, but simply for an exchange of securities. Was there anything in that that required the admitted knowledge of the Committee on Ways and Means at the expense of the Committee on Banking and Currency? The committee might as well be abolished if the House took from it all the powers conferred upon it.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., said that not being a member of either committee he could have no personal interest in the disposition of the question. Comparing the duties of the two committees, he expressed the opinion that all matters relating to the public credit and the public debt must necessarily go to the Committee of Ways and Means, and that there being no question of this being a bill to refund the public debt and to create a new debt with a new interest, it could not properly go to any other committee than the Committee of Ways and Means. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Schenck's motion.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., also favored the reference of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, but expressed the belief that the passage or consideration of the Funding bill was an element of agitation calculated to do no good either to the business or banking interests of the country. The credit of the country was improving daily, and he was glad to say that there was no party feeling in that respect, and in his opinion no injury would come if the consideration of the bill were postponed till next session. He thought that in making that statement he was expressing the opinion of the business people of the country. He knew that he was of the business people of his own district.

After further discussion the House proceeded to vote by tellers on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was rejected—65 to 79. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Texas to representation in Congress, stating that it was identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with the exception of an additional provision—that its passage shall not affect the conditions under which Texas was originally admitted into the Union.

Mr. WOOD, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered an additional proviso—that Texas shall be admitted with all the rights of other States of the Union, without qualification or fundamental condition, except as stated in the bill.

Mr. BUTLER stated that there was no objection to the proviso, except that it was useless.

Mr. WOOD argued briefly to show that his proposition was not useless. Virginia and Georgia had been admitted to representation under similar bills, but it turned out that their admission was not a finality, and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself was now threatening Tennessee. He wanted to end this uncertainty and to have Texas admitted as a sovereign State having her internal affairs under her exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. BUTLER repeated that so far as the mere declaration that Texas was to stand as other States was concerned there was no objection to it, but that it was entirely useless. There was just as much necessity for this proviso in regard to the other reconstructed States as there was in the case of Texas, but it had not been put on any other similar bill, and the committee therefore thought that it should not go on this bill.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., another member of the committee, offered a substitute for the bill, simply reciting that the State of Texas has a constitutional State government, republican in form, and enacting that it is entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Butler whether the bill interfered with the right originally reserved to Texas to divide into four States.

Mr. BUTLER replied in the negative. The bill contained a proviso that it was not to affect the terms of the original contract.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Wood's amendment, and it was rejected by a party vote. Mr. Beck's substitute shared the same fate, and the bill was then passed.

The House then, at twenty minutes to four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., an item of $15,000 was inserted for the Court House and Post Office at Des Moines, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. ATWOOD, (rep.) of Wis., the item for the Court House at Madison, Wis., was increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., moved to add to the item of $400,000 for the New York Post Office a proviso that no part of the money shall be expended until a plan, with full specifications, has been adopted and fixed by law, and the cost thereof also fixed by law. He spoke for five minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. WOOD opposed the amendment, admitting the correctness of the principle embraced in it, but contending that it should be made a matter of general, not special, legislation.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the amendment by making it read that not more than $30,000 of the amount shall be expended until the plans and specifications are adopted. If the first amendment was adopted then the work would have to cease in a few days; but the Committee on Appropriations understood that the sum proposed could be expended without loss to the government if changes in the plan should be made. The Committee did not want to have large amounts expended in mere architectural ornamentation, and before it would recommend one dollar for that building there must be a plan approved and adopted and estimate of the cost made.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., argued that there would be no greater security in limiting the cost of the building than in appropriating from year to year, and he gave many instances of the inutility of such limitations, such as the Boston Custom House, originally limited to $200,000, but which cost $1,064,000; the Cincinnati Custom House, limited to $75,000, but costing $262,000; the Louisville Custom House, limited to $75,000, but costing $262,000; the New York Sub-Treasury, for which $200,000 was first appropriated, but which cost $1,538,000; the Charleston and New Orleans Customs Houses, &c.

Mr. DAWES withdrew his amendment, and said that the argument of his colleague only strengthened him in the conviction that there should be a limit to the cost fixed. He proposed that no further appropriation should be made until the total cost should be limited. He submitted, however, that this four hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated, because it would involve no departure from any plan that might hereafter be adopted, and would save a great deal of expense in the fact that next week some seven hundred men would have to be discharged if the appropriations were not made. Besides, they were threatened with being driven from the Park, where they were permitted to occupy ground with their material. It was, therefore, necessary to keep the work going on; but unless those who were responsible for the building could indicate the limit of the cost of construction, so that Congress could decide in a spirit of liberality towards the city of New York, but still in the spirit of economy in regard to the Treasury, when that amount should be, they would have to obtain future appropriations without the aid of the present Committee of Appropriations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., referred to the fact that two of the granite contractors for the Charleston Custom House and the Treasury extension were two men who now had contracts in connection with the New York Post Office.

The name of Mr. Mullett, the Treasury architect, having been frequently referred to in the discussion, as it also was yesterday, Mr. Schenck denounced all indirect, insidious attacks made on Mr. Mullett, who invited a plain, straightforward inquiry into the whole official conduct and the contracts made by him, or with which he was connected, and said that he would offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures on the public building to make such an investigation.

Without acting on the amendment the committee at half-past four o'clock took a recess until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session at half-past seven o'clock—Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair—on the deficiency bill, when the discussion on the New York Post Office building, in connection with the architect of the Treasury Department, was taken up and continued by Messrs. Farnsworth, Dawes, Butler, Stevenson and other members. Finally Mr. Coburn's amendment was rejected.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa, moved as a proviso that the work shall not be carried on, so as to prevent the plan being remodelled and changed without additional expense, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES $29,000 was appropriated for continuing the work on the Capitol grounds.

Mr. HAIGHT, (dem.) of N. J., inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations how much reconstruction had cost up to the present time.

Mr. DAWES replied that, as near as he could ascertain, it was about $2,250,000.

Mr. HAIGHT inquired whether that money had not been expended rather to make men loyal to a party than to the country.

Mr. DAWES denied that, and said that the only desire was to make men in the South obey the government and the laws.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., declaimed against the word loyal as a word which he despised and hated. It always reminded him of the definition of it given by a contractor during the war. When pressed to explain what he meant by saying that he felt loyal, he said he felt as if he wanted to steal something or kill somebody. For himself he was patriotic, not loyal. The word did not belong to this country, it only belonged to Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert an appropriation of $20,000 to enable the Sisterhood of the Ladies of Mercy in Charleston, S. C., to rebuild their Orphan Asylum, destroyed during the war, in acknowledgment of their services to the Union prisoners in the hospital at Charleston.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., made the point of order that there was no law authorizing the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

Mr. DAWES—Is there any law against it? (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN—There is no law for it.

Mr. DAWES appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained—60 to 55.

Mr. STILES, (dem.) of Pa., moved to strike out the item of twenty-five thousand dollars for repairing and refurnishing the President's house. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES an item of $47,786 was inserted for the expenses of the following committees:—Election, $28,416; Ways and Means, $5,772; Foreign Affairs, $6,870; Judiciary, $3,534; Decline of American Commerce, $2,000; Ninth Census, $3,144.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved as an additional section that no money appropriated for public buildings in the bill shall be expended on buildings to cost more than two and a half millions. Rejected as not in order.

This ended the bill, and the committee rose and reported it to the House.

Without final action on the bill the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned,

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The early resignation of Judge Samuel Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, is predicted, and William M. Evarts, of New York, and

THE VICTOR NOIR HOMICIDE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte as a Prisoner.

History of La Conciergerie, His Place of Confinement—Special Visit of a Herald Correspondent—An Interview—What the Cousin of the Emperor Says—Reminiscences of America—The Trial and Its Probable Issue.

A HERALD special correspondent in Paris supplies the following report of a visit to the famous prison of La Conciergerie, the place of confinement of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. He had a special interview with the distinguished prisoner, whose hasty action against the late Victor Noir produced such a world-wide sensation at the time and has brought so much trouble to the Prince.

PARIS, March 2, 1870.

PLEASANT WEATHER AND THE CITY—HERALDS OF SPRING.

Three days since we were shivering. I am now writing with my window wide open. Hoary-headed Winter has given place to genial Spring. Yesterday the sun shone brightly; the boulevards and streets were crowded with people bent on enjoying themselves. The Bœufs Gras made their triumphal march through the city for the last time and must have been satisfied with the curiosity they excited. Paris had turned out en masse to greet them. By the blessing of Providence this is Ash Wednesday and our ears are spared further annoyance from those horrid earthenware horns, the braying of which for the last few days has distracted us. What earthly amusement children (some of them of large growth) can find in making discordant noises with these *cornes à bouquin* is beyond my comprehension. These detestable articles of torture are made in the potteries at Savigolles, near Beauvais. There are not more than fifteen retail dealers in Paris who keep them, but they contrive to sell annually during the *jours gras* nearly 1,000. We have to thank antiquity for their invention and human idiots of the nineteenth century for their continuance. The ancients were accustomed to call their flocks with shells. They were bad enough in all conscience. Shells were not to be found everywhere, and so human ingenuity replaced them with earthen instruments, which were still worse. These in their turn gave way to iron and horn, used by the old Barons, and the world has since been free from the musical instrument of the potters's craft except when annually people go mad during the carnival. Headaches have been plentiful during the past three days. It was with difficulty that I made my way through the dense crowd along the line of boulevards yesterday afternoon. There were some masks, but none worth noticing. There was plenty of noise and considerable drunkenness. A French crowd, however, is invariably good-natured, and you are not subjected to the brutality, the coarse jokes and skylarking which but too often are met with in other countries. I turned down the Rue Montmartre, passed through the Halles Centrales, those splendid markets, and reached the Place du Châtelet. The crowd at this point was more dense than ever. Where all the people come from is a mystery; possibly they change from one point to another, and keep perpetually passing, like a crowd on a stage.

The procession of the Bœufs Gras was then halting before the Palais de Justice, but I managed to make my way across the Pont au Change.

LA CONCIERGERIE—ITS HISTORY AND USES.

Facing the river, on the opposite side, is La Conciergerie, the only prison of historical interest which still exists in Paris. When the kings of France inhabited the Palais de la Cité the Conciergerie was the dwelling of the concierge. For centuries it has been used as a prison and has figured much in history. The treason of Perpet Leclerc introduced into Paris the partisans of the Duke of Burgundy, who broke into the prisons (among others the Conciergerie) and assassinated the prisoners of the Armagnac party on the 12th of June, 1418. Ravaillac, Damiens, Montgomery, the involuntary murderer of Henry II., and other celebrities, have been incarcerated within the walls of the Conciergerie. On the 2d of September, 1792, the massacre of 1418 was renewed. The gates of the prison rolled back to give entrance to those who never left the Conciergerie until *en route* for the scaffold. Marie Antoinette and her sister-in-law, Elizabeth, Madame Roland, the Girondins, Danton, the Duke of Orleans, Camille Desmoulins and their friends, Robespierre, St. Just and a host of others, and at a more recent date many political writers, have been inmates of the prison, as have also criminals who have attempted to assassinate the Chief of the State—among others, Pianori and Orsini.

AT THE PRISON GATE—ENTER.

To the gate of this prison I directed my steps. A gray-headed turnkey opened the iron-barred gate and told me to traverse the yard.

A second *guichetier* gave me entrance to the prison, and, descending a few steps, I found myself in a spacious gothic hall, the roof of which is supported by columns.

A turnkey was directed to accompany me, and I proceeded to an inspection of the prison. Leaving the *salle des pas perdus* we entered a dimly lighted corridor. On the left are a row of boxes like sentry boxes, with doors to them. Into these the prisoners, when brought from Mazas, are separately placed until each in turn is called to go through the formalities required on being admitted as a guest to the Conciergerie. We turned down a corridor to the right, at the end of which, on the left, is a low, heavy door, with ponderous bolts. It is the entrance to the dungeon of the unfortunate

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

"Stoop you head sir," said the turnkey, "the Queen was proud, she would not lower her's and struck her forehead badly." I ducked mine accordingly and in an instant was standing in the dungeon of fallen majesty.

A dreary, miserable hole, with a stone floor, stone walls, lighted by a small, closely grated window. There is a small table, a chair and altar, with crucifix. There was formerly a wretched bed and screen, behind which a jailer watched the poor, unhappy, fallen Queen. A similar cell, entered by an opening which did not formerly exist, had once for tenant the terrible Robespierre. Adjoining is the chapel, better known during the revolution as the *salle des Girondins*, that chamber where the unhappy victims waited with breathless anxiety their turn to be summoned for the scaffold. One in every twenty formed the headsman's daily tribute.

At the further end of the chapel is a gallery, enclosed with iron gratings, in which those condemned to death attended mass, before public executions ceased, to have effect on the *place de la Grève*.

We retraced our steps and entered that portion of the Conciergerie which has been adopted on the cellular principle for prisoners of the present day.

THE CELLS.

There are seventy-six cells. The average number of prisoners is seventy, consisting of those sent from Mazas on the 10th and 20th of each month for trial and others who may have been condemned by the Police Correctionelle to sentences of a few days only. With this latter exception the Conciergerie is simply a prison for the Assizes. After condemnation a prisoner is retained therein for three days only, to give him time to appeal against his sentence. The prison is sufficiently clean. The cells have polished wooden floors and contain a bed, a table, a wooden stool chained to the floor, a gas burner and a small stove with ventilating pipe above. The bedding is good—a woollen mattress, a straw paillasse, a pillow and two blankets. The cells are well ventilated. In the English prisons, the turnkeys having had an innumerable number of their eyes poked out when looking at their prisoners through the small holes in the doors made for that purpose, fine wire network has been adapted to prevent similar accidents. In the Conciergerie instead of network there is thick glass. I visited the punishment cells. They are nearly dark. Prisoners placed therein are kept on bread and water and are deprived of bedding. They sleep on a wooden guard bed.

THE PRISON FOOD.

This is the same as that supplied in the Prison de la Roquette—a ladle full of vegetable soup at seven A. M., a ladle full of beans, rice, potatoes, lentils or peas at three P. M., and one and a half pounds of bread per day. Meat twice per week. The liquor is not of an intoxicating nature. It is unadulterated Adam's ale. The prisoners at the Dépôt des Condamnés have the advantage. The water in that temple of happiness is colored with licorice and the prisoners can purchase one-fifth of a litre of wine per day. The exercising ground, in which each prisoner enjoys the fresh air of heaven for one hour per day, is divided into strips by brick walls, one end of which is closed by an iron railing, the other by a door. They walk up and down like bears in a cage.

THE PRISONERS AND DISCIPLINE.

The prisoners never see each other. Pallandre, the Zouave, who assassinated a woman on the Boulevard Rochechouart, was condemned the day before yesterday to hard labor for twenty years. He is still in the Conciergerie and has the advantage of a larger room and society. Prisoners sentenced to death and heavy punishments are never left alone. It is more cheerful to be heavily sentenced. Pallandre, with two other prisoners—one of them, Pic Arnould, sentenced to twenty years—are in a cell of double size. The ex-zouave is a large man, dark, common face and black beard. There is nothing about his appearance which denotes him capable of committing the bestial ferocity which has sent him to the *bagne*. He is not a criminal star; he has always borne a good character.

Trauphaman was confined here and enjoyed all the luxuries of which the house was capable. There is no mercenary in the prison.

If a prisoner is sick he is nursed in his cell; should he become dangerously ill he is removed to a hospital.

The entrance to the governor's apartments is near the second gate, through which I passed on my arrival.

PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

In this part of the prison is contained the object of my visit.

I requested the turnkey to convey my card to Monsieur le Prince Pierre Napoléon Bonaparte, at present awaiting trial for the wilful murder of Victor Noir.

"Wait," said the turnkey; "in a few minutes you will have an answer."

So much has been said about the overbearing brutality of the Prince that I was anxious to judge of this monster in human form for myself. If you want to see a wild beast in a savage state he is much more likely to be so when deprived of liberty. This "*lionceau*," who has shot down one of the people as he would a dog, was, when I came, growling in his den.

CONFINEMENT DOES NOT IMPROVE THE TEMPER.

There was a coupe-gorge tone in the turnkey's voice. He evidently addressed me as he would a mere atom to assault or to eat. I consoled myself with the idea that the Prince might send out word to the effect that your special could take his departure for a warmer place than this world. I should have been off in a twinkling. I should have preferred to boarding the *Ville du Havre*. My suspense was only of a few moments' duration.

A servant in state livery made his appearance and requested me to follow him. I summoned up courage and did so. We mounted two or three steps. A door was opened and I entered a circular room. I was in presence of the Prince. It is in one of these round towers which all visitors to Paris must have remarked when crossing the Pont au Change. The governor resides therein. The room is lighted by two windows, heavily grated; the roof is vaulted, the floor of polished oak, with no carpet. To the left, on entering, is a bed without curtains; the walls are ornamented with a few colored prints of no artistic merit and some photographs. Above them, on brackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the fairer sex, not overburdened with clothing. The governor, who has given up his room to the Prince, is evidently of opinion that beauty manifested is adorned the most. Between the windows is a fireplace. There are a sofa and half a dozen chairs covered with velvet.

THE PRINCE—INTRODUCTIONS.

On entering I found the Prince sitting near the fireplace with my interesting friend, Sir. ——, gentleman, the rose and celebrated to meet me. He cordially shook my hand and said, "Monsieur, I thank you for your sympathy." Turning to a lady dressed in mourning, who was seated on the sofa, he introduced me—it was the princess. The Prince offered me a chair and the conversation I had interrupted was resumed. Without doubt you will imagine that the six gentlemen who occupied the six velvet chairs were walking revolvers and swordsticks. On the contrary, they were of appearance sufficiently sedate to change the crime with which the Prince is charged from wilful murder to justifiable homicide. Most of them, if not all, were decorated with the rosette of the Legion of Honor.

The Prince was dressed in a blue cloth jacket, buttoned to the throat, and voluminous trousers of a lighter color. He wore gloves and spats, for neither of which could I discover immediate necessity.

In the course of conversation the coming trial was but little referred to, and never with apprehension as to its result. The only one of the party on whose brow could be occasionally detected the slightest anxiety was the Princess. The frank, open bearing of the Prince at once enlisted my sympathy. The manner of his friends impressed me with the idea that he was more stunned against than smung. This impression was soon changed to certainty.

The door of the room opened.

A LADY VISITOR ENTERED,

a tall, handsome woman, of noble appearance, dressed entirely in black velvet. She went direct to the Prince, whom she saluted on both cheeks. I regretted not being the Prince. I would risk the trial, the terrors of the Haute Cour, the growlings of "irreconcilables" and the rest of the miseries with which the Prince is threatened for those two tokens of friendship. The lady is one of those whose mission in this world appears to be to bring sunshine with their presence into the most dreary dungeon. That she would kiss a murderer is an impossibility.

THE CRIME.

The Prince is no assassin. Goaded beyond endurance by repeated insults offered to his family and the Empress, he wished to meet in fair fight their calumniators. Is it probable that a man of courage would assassinate in cold blood a gentleman who called on him with a hostile message from another? No. He was threatened and insulted in his own house by two armed men. Who struck the first blow and fired the first shot the High Court of Justice will decide. See the Prince as I saw him yesterday, in private life, placed, as he is now, in a most painful position, and you would cease to believe the stories which have been circulated to his detriment. He may be impulsive, hot-headed, if you will, but I will stake my existence that he is a "good fellow," and would never be guilty of committing a cowardly murder.

AMERICA AND AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

He spoke to me of having been in America, of New York and Philadelphia, of recent artillery experiments, and he evidently appreciates deeply American sympathy. He spoke in terms of high praise about the ride which he has received from the United States. I told him that it had been mentioned in the French press, but I was not sure of the report being true. "Yes, it is quite true," replied the Prince; "the rifle was sent from Springfield, from one of the first makers in the world."

TAKING LEAVE—WORDS AT PARTING.

After a lengthened visit I rose to take my leave. The Prince took off his glove, crossed the room, shook hands with me more than once and thanked me for having visited him. We conversed together apart for a few minutes. What then was said I do not write for obvious reasons. But if the High Court of Justice does not acquit Prince Pierre, and the evidence on the trial throw a different light on the sad occurrence for which he is to be tried, no one will be more astonished than your Paris correspondent.

I left the prison with the conviction that the Prince is more deserving of pity for the distressing position in which he now is placed, through force of circumstances, than of the vituperation and abuse which have been so unmercifully heaped upon a man awaiting trial for a crime the punishment of which is death.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The Fraud Exposed—Story of the Gypsum Statue as Told by Its Originator—What the Giant Cost, Where It Came From and How It Got to Cardiff.

[From the Buffalo Courier, March 14.]

On the 16th of October, 1869, the Cardiff Giant was discovered on the farm of Wm. C. Newell, at Cardiff, Onondaga county, in this State, and since that time the "giant" has filled a large space in the public eye and elicited more elaborate scientific commentary than anything which had ever been unearthed, at least in the vicinity of Syracuse. The descriptions, the scientific opinions, the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minds of our readers. General Leavenworth said of it:—"It has the marks of the ages stamped upon every limb and feature in a manner which no art can imitate." Professors Woolworth and Hall decided in favor of its antiquity. Professor Ward, of Rochester University, was bewildered by the spectacle it presented, and suggested that "all one's feelings persuade to accept it as a real human being, once instinct with life and activity, now a noble corpse." Professor Olmsted said:—"As a work of art the Cardiff statue is perhaps a better embodiment of the intellectual and physical power of a rock-hurling Titan than any Italy possesses." Rev. Mr. Cattbrop said that in the ancient world only the Greek school of Art was capable of such a perfect reproduction of the human form. Dr. Boynton did not think the statue was 300 years old, but did think it was the work of the early Jesuit Fathers of this country, who are known to have frequented the Onondaga valley from 220 to 250 years ago. Subsequent to the time when our scientific savans had exhausted themselves on the subject came suggestive hints of fraud and "humbug, and the "iron-bound box" has come to form an important element in the history of the giant.

This much by way of preface, and now for the history of the Cardiff giant as told us by its originator, the prime author of the most consummate fraud of the age.

H. B. Morton arrived in the city Sunday morning, at half-past two o'clock, from Boston via the Erie Railway, and put up at the Continental Hotel and was quartered in room No. 6. He asked the clerk if he could see a newspaper man, as he had something of importance to communicate. The writer of this, who is not suspected of doing much in the sleeping line, was informed of the wish of the stranger, and accompanied by a friend visited room No. 6. Mr. Morton had retired, but begged us to take a seat, and being informed that we were a "newspaper man," he said that he wished to tell us all about the Cardiff Giant. We intimated that considerable had already been said on the subject; but he replied that although some true things had been said about it and a good many hints going to show it up as a fraud, a correct statement of the facts had never been made. He gave as a reason for making the revelation that the "giant" had with him been a failure, and that his partner, George Hull, had not dealt fairly with him. We give the language of H. B. Morton, although not always in the precise manner in which it was spoken.

MORTON'S STATEMENT.

I got up that giant and worked on the idea for a year and a half. I found difficulty in getting the proper material and travelled thousands of miles. I made known my plan to George Hull, who was recommended to me for his shrewdness and enterprise. I knew the American people liked to be humbugged and would pay well for it. I wanted to beat Barnum, and the thing was played as well as it could until that cuss (Hull) spoiled the matter. I could have stocked the "giant" in New York or Boston for half a million dollars, but I have made nothing out of it.

AT FORT DODGE.

I went in with George Hull to Fort Dodge, Iowa, on the 6th of June, 1868, and bought a quarry of gypsum in section No. 1, and built a shanty. Remained there six or eight weeks, and finally found that in order to move the block for transportion I should have to build three-quarters of a mile of corduroy road, which would cost too much money. I abandoned that quarry and went over to section No. 3, where the railroad was getting out stone for its culvert and bridge abutments. I hired an Irishman named Mike Foley to get out the block, and paid him fifteen dollars for it. I then wanted to get it to Montana, in Boone county, a railroad station, about forty-five miles distant, and let out the job for seventy-five dollars. The rough block must have weighed over ten tons. This man who took the job could only get together twelve yoke of cattle, and had to give up the work. The job was let three times before the block could be moved, and the second day out the block had to be cut down to between seven and eight tons. We broke through bridges several times and had considerable trouble, but on the twelfth day we got the block to Montana station. Here it was loaded on a flat-bottomed car, shipped to Edward Burkhardt, Chicago. Burkhardt is a marble cutter, doing business at No. 197 Washington street, in Chicago.

IN THE WORKSHOP.

The block was taken from the Chicago depot at night and was carried to Mr. Burkhardt's barn, 540 Clark street, and there deposited. After I got into the barn we hung up quilts and carpets inside so as to deaden the sound and keep spectators from looking in upon us. A man named Salee, one of the best sculptors in the country and who drinks like a sack, was employed to carve the giant. We were nearly two months at it, part of the time nights on the rough of it.

THE GIANT FINISHED.

The giant is ten feet four and a half inches long, thirty-three inches across the shoulders, about twenty-two inches deep and weighs 2,990 pounds. The various marks upon it to indicate the action of water and time, were chiselled out, and it took ninety dollars' worth of acids and ink to give it its present color. After the work was done we had a box made into which it fitted, the iron-bound box about which so much has been said.

THE GIANT SHIPPED TO ITS DESTINATION.

The giant was then shipped from Chicago, but I was West at that time. It was shipped to Union, Broome county, in this State, and at Union was taken by Israel D. Ramsey and John Hull, a brother of George, and carried to William C. Newell's farm in Cardiff, taken from the wagon and laid at the side of the barn, where it was covered up with straw. Next night the pit was dug and the giant put into it, where it remained till the 16th of October.

PREVIOUS PROJECTS.

I had intended originally to have the giant discovered right in the quarry at Fort Dodge, but this would require too much labor and cost too much. I then thought of taking it out to Stucky Hill, beyond the Missouri, but the transportation would cost a good deal. Hull having lived in Broome county, having relatives there and knowing the locality, and that it was a great place for relics, I followed his advice and shipped it to Broome county.

NEWELL.

Newell knew nothing about it till Hull went up from Binghamton, let him into the secret and offered him a quarter to have the giant buried and discovered on his farm. I was not there when the giant was dug up and was not to be there but afterwards when I was to appear and bid for an interest in it, so that others might be induced to bid. Newell was to do the selling. I read the account of the discovery in the Chicago papers and came on immediately. I found the giant in the pit.

FINANCIALLY TREATED.

Newell had sold three-quarters of it for $30,000, retaining one-fourth. The company which purchased the three-quarters was composed of Haman, Westcott, Spencer, Gillett, Higgins and Rankin. They paid $15,000 cash and gave their notes for the balance, payable in ninety days. George Hull drew the $30,000 out of the savings bank and this excited their suspicions. They then took Newell to Syracuse and made him take the notes out of the bank, place them in the hands of Mr. Noxon, their attorney, and sign a contract that if it was made to appear within ninety days that this was a work of art placed on his farm to defraud the people then these notes should be null and void. During the ninety days they never proved that it had been placed there to defraud the people. After he signed the contract Newell ran away, and I have not seen him since. When the notes did come due the company refused to pay, because the draft for $10,000 was made payable to George Hull at the request of Newell. Since they have given their notes for $4,300 to George Hull, in payment of all demands for the giant.

Mr. Burkhardt was to have one-fourth interest in the giant, but has never received anything. Salee, the sculptor, was to have received $300, but he has not been paid. I have received a little less than $1,000, and Newell received about $2,000. I do not think the money has done Hull much good.

REVELATIONS.

The first thing ever published about the giant that was anywhere near true was published by Governor Gue, editor of the *North West*, at Fort Dodge. He was right about the block of gypsum, but that was all. Salee came out and told a Chicago reporter about it, but he did not get anywhere near correct.

THE IRON-BOUND BOX.

The affidavits showing the movements of the mysterious iron-bound box from Union as far as Syracuse, on the Black River Canal, and up into the Black river country, were all trumped up by Hull for the benefit of the company owning the giant. They had to get that box by Newell's farm, or the humbug would be exploded. The iron-bound box had only to be accounted for from Union north to Syracuse, or from Cardiff to Syracuse, but that box never contained tobacco machinery, as has been stated; it contained the gypsum statue and stopped at Newell's farm.

FRAUD AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Omitting Martin's tribute to the honesty of his partner, which was anything but flattering, and the charges of perjury and trickery which surround the giant, according to his statement, in reply to some questions he said:—"I knew if I could get the giant right before the public I would have got a fortune out of it. There was a fortune in it for a dozen men, if it had been managed rightly. I will humbug the American people within two years, and the Cardiff giant will be a wooden nutmeg affair. If Hull hadn't made a d——d fool of himself I should have had the mother of the giant dug up near the same spot soon after the first discovery. There are people in Onondaga to-day who believe that carved block of gypsum lived and walked where they now live and walk. I intended to have the mother made of plaster of paris, iron and bone, and to have it appear that she had killed herself while defending herself against a large serpent."

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH HULL.

In reply to a question, he said his acquaintance with Hull commenced at Decatur, Ill., where he, Hull, had been a clairvoyant; but we scarcely feel at liberty to give his history of his relationship with Hull beyond what pertains directly to the gypsum fraud.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen that Martin's account of the Cardiff swindle is circumstantial, and we have no doubt of its truth. Some details that reflect severely upon parties concerned are omitted, else the story would be more tellingly emphasized than it is. And this is what Mr. Martin informs us is the first full and correct statement that has been made in regard to the Cardiff Giant.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Jersey City Charter—The Last of the Railroad War for this Session—The Income Tax—Bevans Retaliates on Essex and Middlesex—Overcharges on the New Jersey Railroad.

In the New Jersey Senate yesterday morning the charter of Jersey City as amended was passed by a vote of 15 to 1. The amendments legislating into office men who would stand but a poor chance at the hands of the people have raised such a cry of opposition throughout Jersey City that they will certainly be rejected in the Assembly. The other amendments, with few exceptions, will probably be concurred in. The Joint Committee on Consolidation from the new city are so indignant that the bill which they had framed to their own satisfaction was so altered and amended that they appeared in both Houses yesterday and presented a petition praying for the postponement of the measure for another year. This request, coming from men who were not appointed by the people, was so preposterous that it met with little countenance in either House. Mr. Bevans informed the members of the committee who waited on him that the people of Jersey City sent members to the Legislature, who were fully competent to attend to their business without the interference of parties not responsible to the people.

The bill to incorporate the Mercer and Somerset Railroad Company (in the interest of Camden and Amboy) was passed to a third reading, the opposition being so weakened from recent defeats that they retreated from the field. The National Railway bill introduced by the rivals of the monopoly was withdrawn. The Camden and Amboy men had their sleeves tucked up for the final engagement when this announcement was made. The National Company will now appeal to the people, and will make the question of opposition to Camden and Amboy an issue in the next election. That is the only course before them, and the people already are holding meetings in different parts of Mercer county against the monopoly.

In the Assembly a joint resolution was introduced, asking the members of Congress from New Jersey to vote for a discontinuance of the income tax, on the ground that it was no longer necessary. A joint resolution was also introduced, calling for the appointment of a committee, to consist of two Senators and three members of the Assembly, to inquire into the alleged overcharges for freight and passage by the New Jersey Railroad Company, and to compare their charges with that of other roads in other States.

Among the bills passed was that granting the right of New Jersey in the Gettysburg Cemetery to the United States.

In the fight against the Erie Railway Company all the members from Essex and Middlesex counties voted for the Erie and against Bevans' amendment, and when the Driggs drainage bill came up they were anxious to have the bill killed, but they had raised a host against them in Bevans, and the Driggs bill was passed in spite of their opposition. Bevans had thus the satisfaction of seeing a bill passed which was most obnoxious to them.

Mr. ABBETT (the Speaker) made a speech in favor of the Riparian bill, saying that the individual owners though they thought the bill establishing a commission was wrong still they were willing to pay the same rate as the corporations had paid.

Mr. BROWN, of Monmouth, spoke in reply.

Mr. ABBETT said that if it was right to tax the shore front of Hudson county, it was right to tax every foot of shore front throughout the State. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A CHRONIC LITIGATION.

The Royal Railroad Duel—King Vanderbilt and the Blonde Prince Erie in the Field.

Hostilities Renewed—Five Million Dollars the Bone of Contention—What Bismarck Gould Had to Say About the Pools—"A Plague on Both Your Houses."

A surfeit of anything which, taken in moderation, might tickle the palate, becomes nauseous and disagreeable. Doctors, though differing in many points, agree upon this subject. The rule is as applicable to law as it is to cranberry sauce, puddings or confectionery. Now the effects of the legal dose administered in the Erie suits have scarcely been removed when up starts the iron patient once more, clamoring for mince pies and champagne. Contemplating this request a strange vision flits before the fancy. A sea of incongruities is turbulent because of winds that blow from all directions, and peering through the mist that overhangs the waves there seem to rise in ludicrous confusion blondes waltzing through the air, injunctions restraining them from exceeding their proper limits; trains running at a mile a minute, crashes, coroners' inquests, theatrical performances, bushels of gold, lawyers at loggerheads, bonds and mortgages, round and jovial faces, sinister looks, judicial investigations and a series of spectacles that bewilder the imagination. The Erie Railroad litigation is an old story, with which even the harpies of Wall street are not unfamiliar. Millions are talked of in legal circles as if each one hundred thousand represented a raggedy five cent stamp. Shares are discussed as so many pocket pieces, while the legal documents employed would make a fortune for any paper dealer in the country. Plainly, the Erie Railroad litigation generally has assumed a very consumptive phase, having long since been overdosed. A little rest will be profitably enjoyed, while the public would not be dissatisfied to learn if even the steam engines enjoyed a healthy slumber.

But of the case yesterday. The details have already appeared; but, like the burlesques of the present day, a rehash may prove acceptable. To begin, then, it may be stated that, as this complaint sets forth, in February and March, 1868, several actions were commenced against the company, that in July following a compromise was effected between John S. Eldridge, the then president of the road, and Daniel Drew on the one part, and Richard Schell and Frank Work on the other part, by which it was agreed that Schell should receive $429,250 from the company; that the defendant should be relieved of 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the company and should receive $1,000,000, and that the directors of the company should purchase for its account bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for $5,000,000, at eighty per cent, and that this company should pay the interest thereon and endorse the same. That in pursuance of the agreement $2,500,000 in cash were paid to the defendant and also bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to the amount of $1,250,000. in consideration of 50,000 shares of the company's own capital stock, which were transferred by the plaintiff to the company, and that the officers thereof, in obedience to the order of the directors, paid to the defendant the additional sum of $1,000,000 without sufficient consideration. After alleging a series of selfish motives to Eldridge, Drew, Schell and Work, the complaint avers that the defendant at the time of the transactions above-mentioned claimed to have control over Schell and Work, and that he induced Eldridge and Drew to use their influence with the other directors of the company to complete the purchase of the stock by promising that the litigation should be discontinued. It was further complained that the company had no authority under its charter to buy the shares of its own stock, and that it had no occasion for them, while the price paid to the defendant was at least $500,000 more than he could have obtained in the market. Under all the circumstances the company prays that the defendant be restrained from selling the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and that they be delivered to the company, and that he pay to the company the sum of $4,500,000.

On the other hand the defendant denies all knowledge of the terms of the compromise, not having been a party to it, but admits having received from Jay Gould $1,000,000 and also bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to the amount of $1,250,000, and that on the 15th July defendant's brothers received for his account from Gould the further sum of $2,500,000; but he denies that the bonds or money were received in pursuance of any agreement or by virtue of any compromise whatever, as in the complaint alleged, and refutes the assertion that he transferred any shares of stock to this company, the bonds and money having been delivered and paid to him for valuable consideration. All the subsequent allegations contained in the voluminous complaint are substantially denied.

Here lay the issue. The battle ground was the sombre-looking apartment, at present known to the legal profession as the Supreme Court, Special Term. The case was on the calendar, and as a great many lawyers have nothing else to do than peruse the document at their ease, they were not slow to perceive that a treat was in store. About ten o'clock the gloomy iron stairway leading to the court was crowded by a motley group, some rushing for injunctions and others dallying to lounge. A variety of shoulder hitters, with shaggy eyebrows, who seem to have an affection for the pillars on the floor, now and then looked up in a sulky mood, but as nobody was on trial for murder they continued to crunch their weed in silence. The attendants in the court, aroused to the importance of the coming trial by seeing an unusual pile of documents on the table, rubbed their eyes, then hauled up the window blinds, distributed pens and paper, and finally stood like sentinels watching with indifference the increasing throng. Suddenly all eyes were directed towards the door, and in the shadow of his able advocate stepped the warlike Prince, plump, glossy, self-satisfied, with the irresistible diamond in its usual spot and a theatrical coat, which ever distinguishes the proprietor of a well-to-do concern from which "deadheads" are excluded. He had the same look that characterized his expression when standing at the door of the Opera House on successful nights, apparently unconscious that anybody was looking at him, though he well knew that he was a temptation for every eye in court. Behind him followed Gould, whom nobody seemed to know. His person was unadorned; his raiment simple. By and by the line of legal talent was drawn up in battle order. Fortifications in the shape of documents were built up with surprising rapidity, while ink bottles, like so many skirmishers, were placed in good positions. The adversaries smiled good morning. It was a grim look, that whitened into a scowl, and lawyers immediately made a dive in their papers. Presently there arrived one of the chief contestants, whose approach to his seat caused as much surprise as if the bronze statue at the Hudson depot had taken a holiday to itself to listen to the legal entertainment. The auditors respectfully cleared out of his way as if he had been a steam engine going at full speed. At half-past ten o'clock Judge Barnard took his seat on the bench, and, the trumpet having been sounded announcing the approaching combat, the tournament was commenced with due formality. The auditors settled themselves into convenient positions, and all eyes were centred on the legal warriors, who, now assuming serious looks, compressed their lips and only awaited the signal to begin. Aside from the principals there were marshalled for the aggrieved Messrs. Field, and for the alleged aggressor Messrs. Rapallo, Beach, Davis and Metcalf. A wearying and fruitless discussion took place as to the production of the books of the Erie Company, Judge Barnard finally stating that if there was any special document required he would direct that it be brought into court. The counsel for the defendant were wary and seemed now and then to make an investigating thrust which was quickly parried by their wily and majestic looking opponent.

At length Jay Gould was called to the stand. He gave his evidence almost *sotto voce*, owing to an indisposition. In reply to Mr. Field he said he was now President of the Erie Railway Company, being only a director in 1868; at that time, at an interview had by himself and Fisk, in June, 1868, with Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt said if he was settled with the then pending suits would fall through; a few days later there was a meeting at Mr. Pierrepont's house, at which Messrs. Drew, Schell, Work, Eaton, Pierrepont, Eldridge and others were present; Mr. Pierrepont represented Eldridge and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road; Mr. Rapallo represented Mr. Vanderbilt; Mr. Smith, of Martin & Smith, represented Mr. Drew; he (Gould) and Mr. Fisk had an appointment with Mr. Eldridge at his rooms, and after waiting for some time went to Mr. Pierrepont's; then they were introduced to the council; he and Fisk were opposed to the settlement; Eldridge took Fisk and witness aside and urged the importance of a settlement, as did the counsel and the directors present; finally he and Fisk concluded the settlement might go on; witness saw Mr. Vanderbilt a day or two after; told him of the arrangement; he seemed to think they ought not to have paid Schell till he was settled with; he did not think Mr. Schell's loss was so large; the $429,000 paid was for Schell's losses; the $25,000 for Mr. Rapallo; Mr. Vanderbilt seemed to think the others in the pool he mentioned (Schell and Work) had cheated him; they had induced him to give an unlimited order to sustain the market, and then the issue at the five million stock alarming them, had sold over on his order; they asked Mr. Vanderbilt what stock he had, and he at first claimed $10,000,000 of stock, which they beat down to $5,000,000; they agreed to take the $5,000,000 at 70; at a meeting with him the next day they completed the arrangement to take of him five millions stock at 70, and pay him a million for his losses; they talked of the litigations, and he spoke of the importance of the arrangement, and that if the matter was carried through there would be harmony between the companies; this arrangement was subsequently gone over by Eldridge himself and Vanderbilt in Vanderbilt's office; the suits were settled, the board passed the settlement; the checks were paid to Mr. Vanderbilt for $100,000 and $410,000, and the stock was purchased of Mr. Vanderbilt; when the second series of suits was commenced the Belmont series really brought in the interest of Schell & Work; he supposed Vanderbilt was in it, and asked him if it was not a breach of the understanding; Mr. Vanderbilt denied any connection with them, but said, on figuring up, he found all his losses had not been covered; during the negotiations Mr. Vanderbilt said I told him he controlled the Bloodgood suit, and the suit did not amount to much until he put Clark and O'Connor in it; he had opposed the settlement for two reasons first, that the company if any one should recover in the suits; and, second, that the magnitude of the matter would swamp the company.

At this stage of the proceedings counsel for the defendant desired an adjournment of the cross-examination of the witness and that the other testimony be proceeded with. After some discussion the case was adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning. A by-stander on leaving the court, was heard to murmur "A plague on both your houses."

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro in Georgia for the Murder of His Employer.

The Crime, Trial and Conviction—Particulars of the Criminal's Punishment.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., March 12, 1870.

On yesterday the usual quiet of this town was disturbed by the excitement incident to the execution of a criminal for the murder of a fellow being. Early last summer Ben Cosby, a negro of indifferent character and noted as a desperado since the emancipation of his race, brutally murdered his employer, a man of standing, named Adkin Lewis. The manner of the deed was such as to shock and horrify any civilized community, and it has since been characterized as one of the most cold-blooded butcheries ever recorded. With a consciousness of his terrible guilt and the awful doom such a crime merited at the hands of his fellow citizens, the murderer fled the vicinity, taking with him his wife. Finding it impossible to escape, so great was the hue and cry raised against him, Cosby surrendered himself to a radical magistrate in Augusta, where he had arrived, in the hope of mercy from that source owing to political friendship. But the blood of the murdered man cried for vengeance, and in due time it was meted out.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Cosby was at once lodged in jail in Augusta, where the monotony of his imprisonment was relieved by the sympathizing visits of a large number of his sable brethren, who made every exertion for his release. Even the radical authorities in that city buoyed him up with the hope that he would be pardoned by Governor Bullock if convicted, as it was nothing in their estimation for a loyal negro to kill an unreconstructed rebel. The winter term of the court arrived at last, and, notwithstanding the assurances of his friends that he would come out with flying colors by evasion of a trial in some manner, the officers from this town went there, demanded him and brought him here, where he was put on his trial. While this was in progress the greatest excitement prevailed among the people, and the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity each day. The evidence was clear, pointed and convincing in a striking degree. It established beyond the shadow of a doubt the guilt of the accused in having premeditated the murder of Mr. Lewis, and afterwards carrying it into execution in the most brutal and cold-blooded manner. After a short absence the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the evidence—"Guilty of murder in the first degree." The doomed man received the awful announcement with the callous demeanor characteristic of the hardened criminal, and amid a solemn silence among the crowd of eager spectators the Judge, in a very impressive manner, pronounced the terrible fiat of the law—"That you be hanged by the neck until dead on the 18th day of January, 1870, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

A RESPITE.

The condemned man was then returned to the jail at Augusta, where he had been imprisoned, and there confined until the day prior to that set for his execution here. At that time—the appointed hour—the Sheriff of this county again made his appearance and demanded the scaffold's victim; but, through the exertions of Cosby's friends, a respite for sixty days had been granted by Governor Bullock. In addition to this the strongest hopes were held out to the condemned of an unlimited and final pardon from the Executive of the State. At length, however, the murderer met

HIS FATE DOOM.

On Thursday last the Sheriff of the county again repaired to Augusta, and this time he did not claim his victim in vain, for there was no respite, Governor Bullock being absent in Washington attending to political affairs. In conformity with the law the jailer delivered up the condemned, and he arrived here yesterday, the last day of his earthly existence, manacled and closely guarded. A rude gallows had been erected, around which a large crowd of the curious had assembled to witness the dying agonies of the condemned wretch. Between the hours of eleven and twelve A. M. Cosby was led to the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, his deputies and a guard sufficient to enforce the decree of the law. He ascended the structure to the platform, and without any confession of his crime awaited calmly and stolidly the last moment. A prayer was offered, in which he seemed to join, and all now being ready the fatal rope was adjusted, and in another instant the murderer was ushered into eternity. The entire affair passed off quietly, and after life was extinct the crowd dispersed.

THE CUBANS IN NASSAU.

Chequered Career of the Anna—The Fate of the Lillian—The Case of the Salvador—The Difference Between Fighting for a Republic and Rebelling Against One.

NASSAU, N. P., March 1, 1870.

The cause of the Cubans does not seem to prosper here in consequence of the action of the home government, which directs that no encouragement shall be given them. The steamer Anna, which left New York in January last, put in here, after landing a large quantity of arms on the Eastern coast of Cuba, for the purpose of coaling